REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Police in the Province of Bihar for the year 1938

BY

C. T. BRETT, C.I.E., I.P.,

Inspector-General of Police, Bihar.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
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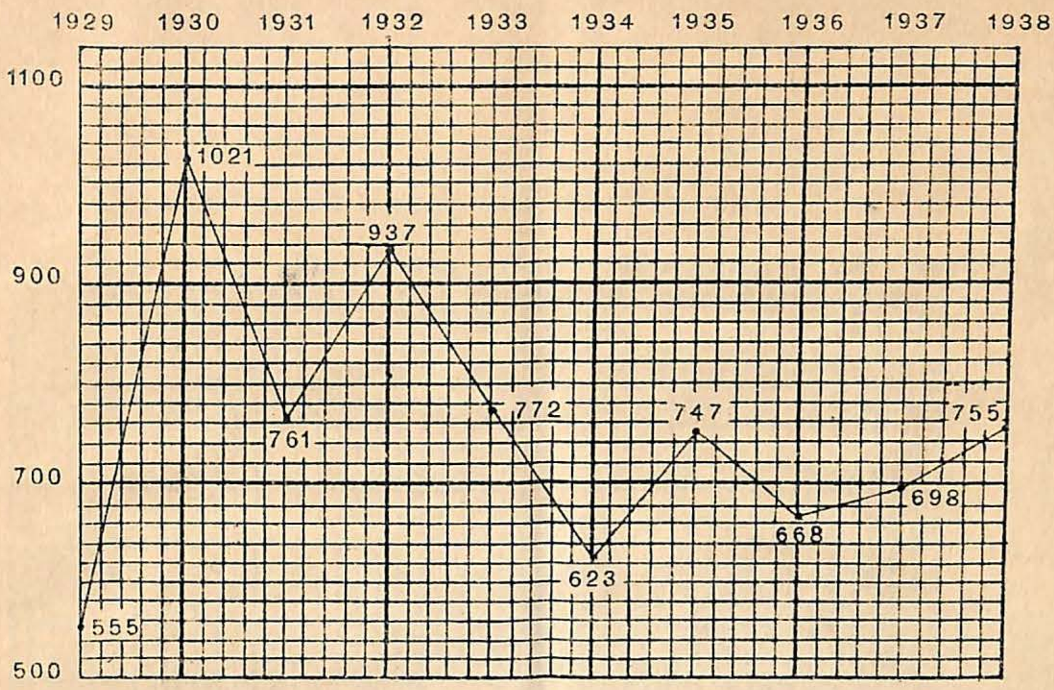
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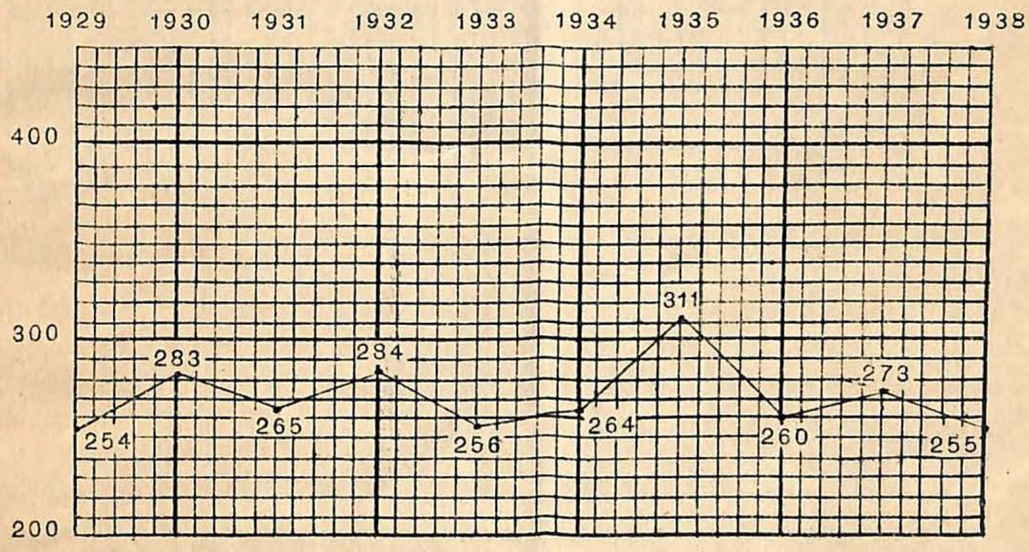
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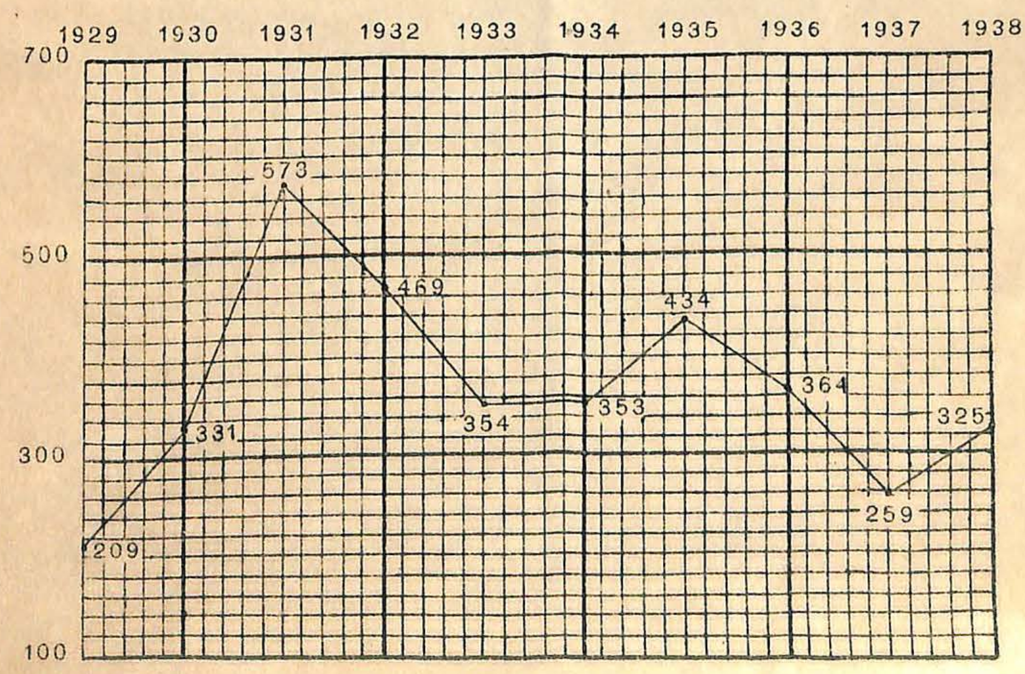
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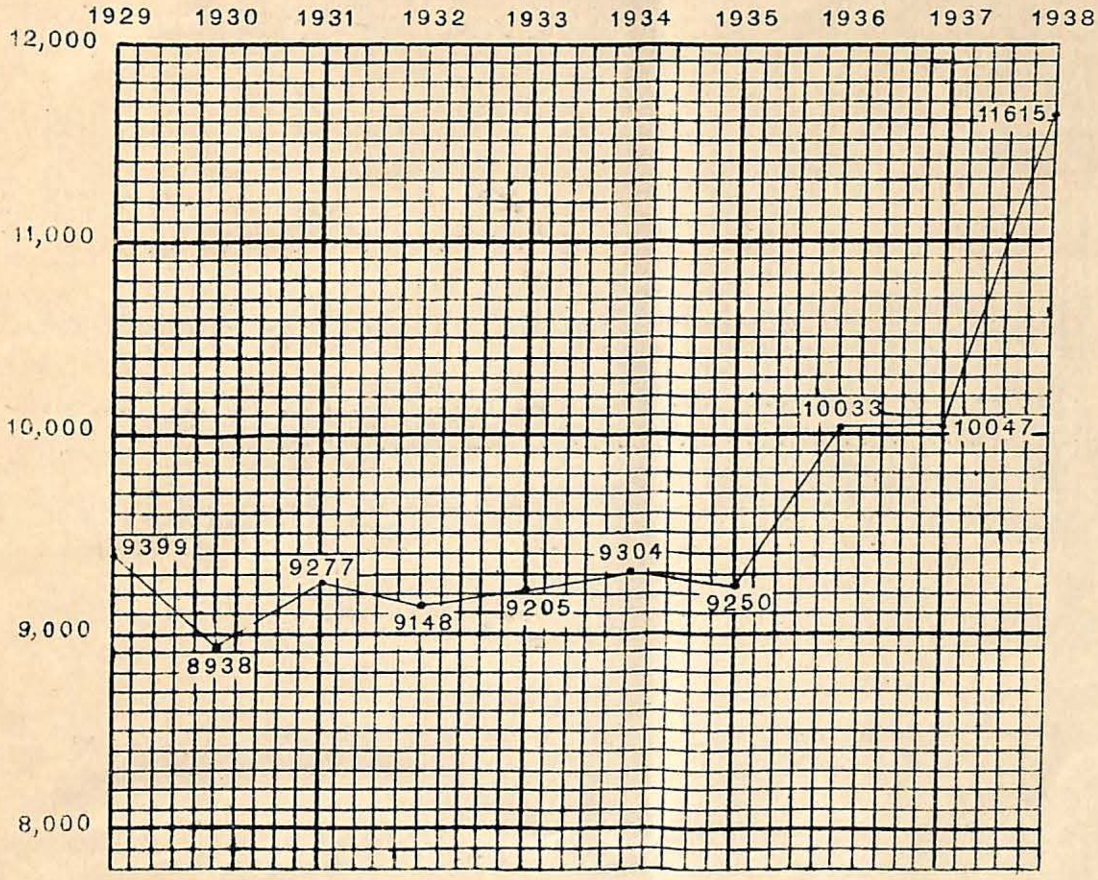


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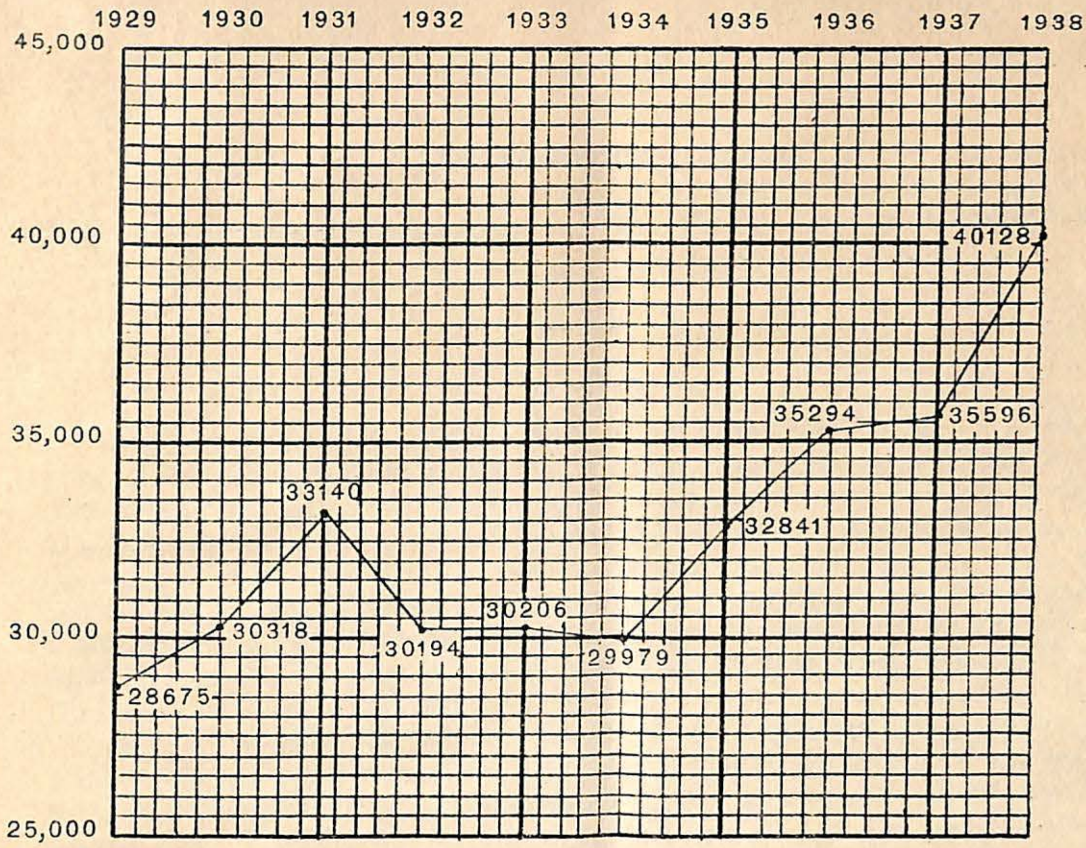
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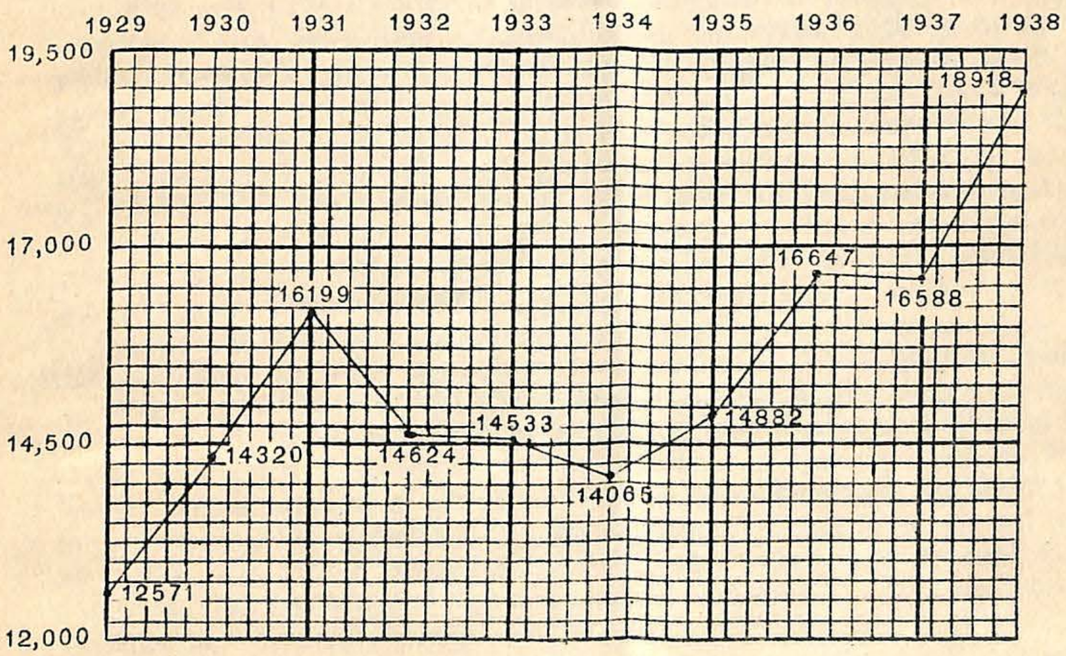


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Report on the Administration of the Police in the Province of Bihar for the year 1938.

I.—General.

I regret to have to report that there has been a general increase in crime throughout the province during the year under review, despite detections and convictions being up to the average, more stringent action under the security and preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, a larger number of arrests by patrols and picketing parties and as close attention being paid to surveillance as circumstances permitted. Theft increased from 9,501 cases in 1937 to 11,018 in 1938, burglary from 16,588 to 18,918, robbery from 235 to 264, dacoity from 259 to 325 and rioting from 698 to 755 of which 57 were serious involving loss of life. The only redeeming feature was a drop in the number of murders from 273 in 1937 to 255. So far as theft and burglary are concerned the vigilance of political organizations has resulted in better reporting but unfortunately their activities and the open way in which they criticise the police in order to enhance their own influence and reputation have engendered a contempt for the forces of law and order in the minds of the criminal and the uneducated public generally. Even the Ministry both collectively and individually have been villified at meetings by responsible Kisan and Labour leaders, let alone their satellites, and the police vehemently criticised at the same time. Other causes which contributed to this increase are floods in riverain areas, and uneven distribution of rainfall resulting in economic distress and last but not least the pre-occupation of the police in dealing with agrarian, industrial and the numerous disturbances arising therefrom.

Not only were Provincial Reserves but also the Range Reserves, primarily sanctioned for patrolling criminal areas particularly those affected by the dacoity, employed almost continuously throughout the year in dealing with the agrarian, industrial and communal disturbances. Even the Provincial and Range Reserves ultimately proved insufficient to cope with the various situations which arose and consequently Government sanctioned a temporary increase in the Range Reserves of 15 havildars and 225 constables towards the close of the year which brought the strength of those Reserves up to 566 officers and men. Attempts are being made both by the Magistracy and the police to enlist the co-operation of the general public in the detection and prevention of crime and encourage the formation of village defence forces by holding meetings with the help of local leaders of the general public in the areas specially affected. At these meetings the action being taken by the authorities is explained and members of the audience invited to state their views and offer suggestions. The success of these measures will depend largely on the amount of support the authorities receive from the local leaders and the public in general. Besides reducing crime it is hoped that these meetings will effect a reduction in the number of questions that are asked in the Legislature about criminal matters of more or less parochial importance.

The communal situation has deteriorated to such an extent that any trivial incident is apt now to precipitate wide-spread rioting and it has become necessary to adopt special police precautions at festivals which used to cause little or no anxiety.

Political activities.

Political prisoners in the Hazaribagh Central Jail commenced a hunger strike in January, and it was on the question of their release that the Congress Ministry resigned on the 15th February. The resignations, however, were later withdrawn following the issue of a statement by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The socialists conducted a "Summer School of Politics" at Sonepur in Saran in May and June at which a series of lectures were delivered by well-known leaders who stressed the necessity of promoting industrial strikes. They were instrumental in bringing about strikes in no less than six factories during the year. The strikers were not always non-violent. There were many criminal cases in which their workers got involved. On the 2nd June a somewhat sensational incident occurred at Gaya. Local socialists arrested a constable while he was purchasing vegetables in the bazar on the plea that he was levying an exaction of one pice from vegetable sellers. He was dragged to the socialist office where he was bound and fastened to a pillar on the balcony of the first floor and exhibited to the public. There was considerable excitement among the town police but they behaved with admirable restraint and awaited the arrival of the Subdivisional Magistrate who then rescued the constable in the presence of the congress chairman of the municipality, and the president of the local Muslim League. The leading spirit in this escapade was Malaya Krishna Brahmacharyya, an ex-terrorist. He and three of his associates were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by a Magistrate. The conviction was upheld by the District Judge but the sentences were reduced.

At the Provincial Kisan Sabha Conference at Bachwara in Monghyr towards the end of January the speeches amounted to a direct attack on the agrarian policy of the Ministry, and allegations were freely made that the Ministers had allied themselves with zamindars and betrayed the interests of cultivators. Swami Sahajanand toured freely in Bihar and his anti-zamindar campaign led to several instances of violence, particularly in the district of Gaya, where in some cases zamindars or zamindari agents were murdered. Activity in this district was most intensive and the Kisan-*cum*-socialist group largely captured the district and town congress committees, Bubu Jaiprakash Narayan, the socialist leader, being elected district congress president. With the advent of the sowing season there was a considerable increase in the number of disputes concerning so-called *bakasht* land in Gaya, the Sasaram subdivision of Shahabad, in west Monghyr and the bordering areas of the Patna district. In the Barahiya Tal (Monghyr) *satyagrah* was performed by kisans and the negotiations towards an amicable settlement received a set-back due to a clash which took place on the 19th November between the zamindars and a kisan procession that had been taken out without a license in defiance of orders under section 30, Police Act. Provocative slogans shouted by the processionists caused an attack by the zamindars' party which resulted in injuries to about a score of kisan volunteers. A committee was appointed by the authorities to find out whether zamindars or kisans had violated the terms of settlement drawn up by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1937. At Reora prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code has been issued against Pandit Jadunandan Sharma, the local leader and his lieutenants but were withdrawn as the result of an undertaking by the Pandit not to interfere with the District Magistrate's negotiations for compromise. For reasons not quite clear the Pandit started a *satyagrah* which led to his arrest and that of some of his followers under section 447-379, Indian Penal Code on the 23rd December. At a Provincial Kisan Conference at Waini (Darbhanga) on the 3rd and 4th December a resolution approving of *satyagrah* was adopted. Another resolution expressed no-confidence in the Conciliation Committee which had been set up to settle the dispute at Barahiya Tal. There were several extreme and seditious anti-British and anti-Ministry speeches delivered at this conference.

The Muslim League continued to make progress in securing the adherence of Muhammadans. Its activities tended to become more and more communal and district board and municipal elections were assiduously boycotted. The All-India Conference of the League took place in Patna during the Christmas holidays. The proceedings were marked by a strong communal note and the lead was given by the opening speeches of Messrs. Aziz and Jinnah, who stressed from the start the separate identity of the Musalmans as a nation.

There was some deterioration in the communal situation, a contributing factor being the intensive propaganda of the Muslim League.

Communal.

During the Bakr-Id the number of incidents were few and no rioting of any importance occurred. At Majhaul in Bhagalpur the situation became serious as the Muslims had expressed their intention of sacrificing cows in disregard to former custom. On two successive days Hindu mobs assembled to stop them and only dispersed on being assured that the authorities did not intend to allow cow sacrifice.

The Muharram passed without serious trouble.

On the occasion of the Ramnavami festival on the 9th April the Muhammadans in Jamshedpur attempted to stop a Mahabiri Jhanda procession from passing the site on which the new central mosque was under construction. The police force was insufficient to disperse the very large crowd that had assembled in the dark and with much difficulty the two sides were kept apart until dawn when the police had to make a lathi charge. The issue of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting meetings, processions and assemblies was also necessary. There were apprehensions of trouble at a number of places during the Chehlum festival towards the end of April.

In May an incident in village Tilkori in the Hazaribagh district caused great agitation among the Muhammadan public. As the result of a rumour that beef was being prepared for a marriage feast in the house of a Muslim labourer, a number of Hindus invaded the house and were alleged to have assaulted and maltreated the inmates. The case, was fully investigated and 14 of the Hindus were finally convicted.

A serious outbreak of rioting, arising out of a Rath Jatra procession, occurred in Bhagalpur town towards the end of July. The disputed Rath on its return journey was taken to its destination (in a predominantly Muhammadan mahalla) drawn by four coolies and without any procession. Shortly after its safe arrival when darkness fell, sporadic assaults began to occur in alleys and bylanes all over the town, which continued to be in a disturbed state for two or three days, there being casualties on both sides. Orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code and a curfew order were immediately issued and day and night patrolling introduced. With the arrival of police reinforcements the situation was gradually brought under control. Matters had quietened but an incident on the 9th August provoked fresh panic. A fanatical Hindu servant stole his master's revolver and ran amok in the bazar where he shot 4 Muhammadans of whom 2 died. He then gave himself up at the police-station. It was necessary to keep large forces of armed police concentrated at Bhagalpur for some time.

A serious situation developed as a result of the decision of Muhammadans of Amin in Jamui police-station of Monghyr to slaughter cows at any time at Ekaria Tanr, which adjoins the Hindu village of Ekaria. Notices under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code restraining the Muhammadans had to be extended for six months up to the 9th December 1938, and a large police force was posted in the area for 2 months to keep the peace. Proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code were instituted but these were eventually dropped by Government on the intervention of the leaders of the two communities, and on the assurance of the Muhammadan party that nothing would be done that was likely to cause trouble, and that the question would be decided by the Muslim League. The Muslim League debated the question in its All-India meeting in Patna in December and resolved that the issue be left to the provincial working committee of the League, which has not yet given its decision.

A communal riot took place at Konand in the Bihar subdivision of Patna on the 16th August. The trouble arose out of the decision of the local Muhammadans to open a slaughter-house in the village and in the ensuing riot 6 Hindus received gun-shot wounds and one a sword wound, while one Muhammadan died of injuries received and a numberof others received minor injuries. The incident caused acute tension in Bihar town and both sides

began to collect arms in anticipation of the coming Ganesh Puja festival and it became necessary for the authorities to take drastic steps including the impounding of all arms in the town. Apprehension then spread to Patna where there were persistent rumours of preparations for violence. This necessitated unusual precautions for the Ganesh Puja festival on the 31st August, as a result of which the festival passed off without incident.

During the Kali Puja festival on the 23rd October some communal trouble occurred at Katihar in Purnea and Sultanganj in Bhagalpur. In both cases it arose from the question of music before mosques. At Katihar, in spite of a previous agreement, a band of about 50 Muhammadans charged out of a mosque and attacked the procession, but they were dispersed by the police before any damage was done. At Sultangunj a false rumour that a Muhammadan had been killed and his body concealed and that a Hindu had been assaulted by Muhammadans, created a panicky atmosphere and forces of armed police had to be sent and action taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code against the ring leaders of both sides.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Charges held.

2. I took charge of the department on 13th March 1938 from Col. McDowell and remained in charge till the end of the year.

The officers in charge of the Southern Range, the Criminal Investigation Department, 12 districts, the East Indian Railway, the Additional Superintendents of Police, Patna and Dhanbad, both the Assistants to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and the inferior charge in the Bengal and North-Western Railway were changed during the year.

Mr. R. G. Daubeny continued to be on deputation with the Government of India. Mr. C. R. B. Murray returned from deputation with the Government of India and took charge of the Southern Range on 7th October 1938. Mr. H. E. Bruce went on deputation to the Government of India on 1st March 1938.

One Inspector-General, one Deputy Inspector-General, one Superintendent of Police and three Deputy Superintendents retired on pension.

In the Joint Indian Police cadre, two Assistant Superintendents of Orissa and one of Bihar were promoted to the rank of Superintendent. One Indian Assistant Superintendent was recruited in India and two European Assistant Superintendents in England. No Deputy Superintendent was appointed direct during the year.

Inspection—Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents.

3. Col. McDowell spent 17 days on tour. He inspected one district headquarters and one circle.

I spent 71 days on tour during which I inspected five district headquarters and three circles.

The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern and Southern Ranges spent 114 and 149 days respectively on tour. The Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, visited Calcutta to co-operate with Bengal Criminal Investigation Department and one district and supervised the enquiries into the mail robbery in Sasaram (Shahabad) and the Motihari Treasury defalcation case. He spent 13 days on tour.

The Superintendents inspected 387 police-stations, nine police offices, nine reserve offices, 46 court offices and 64 inspectors' offices and spent 2,559 days on inspection and tour against 2,342 in 1937. Assistant and Deputy Superintendents inspected 57 police-stations and out of a total 10,735 days in districts spent 3,511 on tour.

Co-operation meeting.

4. The annual Police Conference was held at Patna. The Inspector-General, all Deputy Inspectors-General, the Inspector-General, Orissa, the Central Intelligence Officer (Bihar and Orissa), 15 Superintendents, 11 Assistant

Superintendents, three Deputy Superintendents and three inspectors were present. A message from His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, who was unavoidably prevented from opening the conference, was read by the Inspector-General. The Conference was also addressed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

A Range Conference was held at Muzaffarpur.

Superintendents attended co-operation meetings with neighbouring districts and States.

Relations with neighbouring States.

5. Relations with Nepal and with the States in the Eastern States Agency continue to be good.

(1) In Champaran a sub-inspector who had received information about two absconding dacoits was allowed into Nepal territory to assist Nepalese constables to arrest the dacoits.

(2) The Nepal authorities rendered valuable assistance to the police in the investigation of the Motihari Treasury Defalcation case.

(3) As the result of a request from Nepal, a person wanted in a murder case of Nepal was traced and arrested in Sonbarsa police-station (Muzaffarpur).

(4) In a Purnea district case stolen property was recovered in Nepal.

As regards the Eastern States Agency, the co-operation with the Jashpur State police has stopped serious crime on the Palamau district border and the Gangpur State police assisted the Singhbhum district police in arresting accused and recovering stolen property in a case of that district.

The Maharaja of Nepal presented a medal to a sub-inspector of Champaran in recognition of the work done by the latter in preventing rhino-poaching and criminals raiding Nepal territory.

The Nepal authorities expressed their appreciation of the assistance rendered and interest taken by the police officers of Champaran in arresting a notorious dacoit who after committing crime in Nepal had concealed himself in that district.

Relations with the public.

6. Relations between the public and the police were cordial. Expressions of appreciation were received both from the public and appeared in the press regarding services rendered by police in controlling *melas* and processions during festivals, extinguishing fires, rescue work during floods and at other times, in keeping the peace during industrial strikes and in preventing trouble during religious festivals. There were also several instances of the public co-operating with the police in investigations, arresting notorious criminals, repelling dacoits, organising village defence parties and the prevention of communal strife.

Cost of the police.

7. The estimated expenditure for the year 1938-39 is Rs. 71,50,488 excluding Rs. 9,04,988 for village police.

The estimated receipts are Rs. 1,69,548 excluding Rs. 8,68,424 from village police.

Thus the actual estimated cost of the regular police is Rs. 69,80,940. Final figures will not be available before May 1939. It is anticipated, however, that the final figures will not exceed the estimated figures though the estimated cost of entertaining the temporary forces sanctioned by Government from time to time during the year (for which there was no provision in the budget for 1938-39) is Rs. 71,233. These unforeseen requirements have been met by reappropriation of savings effected by retrenchment, economy, new

rates of pay and travelling allowance and the orders of Government regarding the adjustment of the cost of jail articles supplied in the last quarter of the current financial year in the accounts of the next financial year.

Owing to the revision of the rates of postage in particular and other unavoidable expenditure it is being found extremely difficult to keep within the grant sanctioned for contract contingencies which was fixed before the new postage rates came into force. Postage constitutes 50 per cent of the expenditure under that head.

Buildings.

8. The grant for constructing and maintaining police buildings (Public Works Department and departmental) was Rs. 1,86,486, Rs. 2,15,186 less than in the previous year.

Fifteen major projects estimated at Rs. 3,07,901 await funds.

Rs. 1,97,863 was allotted for the reconstruction of buildings damaged in the earthquake of 1934. There were two earthquake reconstruction projects pending at the close of the year.

The usual minor works grant of Rs. 70,000 was not placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General. Instead Rs. 13,208 was allotted, through the Public Works Department, for a few of the extremely urgent projects. 36 extremely urgent minor projects estimated to cost Rs. 34,259 were pending with Government for allotment of funds at the close of the year. In addition 23 urgent minor works projects, which had been administratively approved, and estimated to cost Rs. 5,857 were pending submission to Government. 152 minor works projects estimated to cost Rs. 1,17,030 were also pending, as they did not fulfil the Government's definition of extreme urgency.

Altogether 646 buildings remained to be built.

19 buildings were transferred to the Public Works Department during the year.

Alterations during the year.

9. (1) The following alterations were made in the interest of economy :—

The posts of 1 sergeant-major, 2 jamadars, 1 havildar and 1 constable at the Constables' Training School were replaced by 1 sergeant and 2 havildars.

(2) The following alterations were sanctioned in the strength of the force :—

(*a*) The posts of 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector and 1 assistant sub-inspector were sanctioned for the Sasaram circle in Shahabad, for the Dom Settlement in Saran and for the inspector's office, Sasaram Circle, in Shahabad respectively by a corresponding reduction of the posts of inspector in charge of Dom Settlement in Saran, of 1 sub-inspector from the Simdega police-station in Ranchi and of 1 assistant sub-inspector from the Sasaram police-station in Shahabad, respectively.

(*b*) The posts of 2 inspectors—1 for the Jamshedpur Circle and the other for the Ghatsila Circle—were sanctioned by a corresponding reduction of the posts of the inspector, Dhalbhum Circle and the Labour Intelligence Inspector, Jamshedpur in Singhbhum.

(*c*) The post of 1 assistant sub-inspector was sanctioned for the inspector's office, Ghatsila in Singhbhum by a corresponding reduction of 1 assistant sub-inspector from the Ranka police-station in Palamau.

(3) The following other alterations were also sanctioned :—

(*a*) The post of constable to the Patna City Municipality for the prosecution of cruelty to animals was abolished.

(*b*) Three assistant sub-inspectors and 63 constables were added for control of traffic in Patna, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad.

(*c*) Ten constables were added for platform duty at Patna Junction and Gaya on the East Indian Railway.

(*d*) In the interests of efficiency the inspector's jurisdiction in the Dhalbhum subdivision of Singhbhum district was divided into two—the Jamshedpur circle under the control of the Additional Superintendent of Police, Jamshedpur and the Ghatsila circle under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Singhbhum.

(*e*) Steno allowance (special pay) at Rs. 12 a month was sanctioned for all stenographer sub-inspectors provided they pass annually the efficiency test at the Police Training College.

(*f*) The cadre of the stenographer sub-inspectors was separated from the general cadre (with an addition of 4 as leave reserve) and the cadre of the stenographer assistant sub-inspectors was abolished.

(*g*) The following proposals were sanctioned :—

(*i*) Imparting instruction in First Aid to all police men at the Constables' Training School and the Police Training College, the grant of St. John certificates to all who qualify and the formation of ambulance units in due course from among the members of the staff of those institutions.

(*ii*) Holding of refresher courses and re-examination in First Aid at all district headquarters under the guidance of Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Police.

(*iii*) Imparting First Aid instruction to all ranks of Gurkha Military Police ; grant of St. John certificates to all who qualify, arrangement for refresher courses and formation of ambulance units in the Gurkha Military and Bhagalpur Military Police and, if possible, the Mounted Military Police.

(*iv*) Teaching of hygiene, sanitation and other precautionary measures against the spread of disease in addition to the lectures already given at the Police Training College and to the officers and non-commissioned officers of all military police units.

(*h*) A larger number of schedule caste men are to be enlisted into all ranks of the force.

(*i*) For better police administration Sasaram and Bhabhua Circles were combined under one Deputy Superintendent at Sasaram in Shahabad and an inspector was sanctioned for Sasaram.

(*j*) Khaddar has been introduced for Police clothing where possible.

(*k*) Leggings and sashes for sergeants were abolished and half-putties and hose-tops were introduced. The Gurkha Military Police were also provided with half-putties and hose-tops.

10. *Insufficiency of police.* All districts complain of inadequacy of staff. Difficulty in the control of traffic and in the supervision of criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act on account of the insufficiency of staff are the complaints of many districts still.

Of the schemes mentioned in the last report, Government have sanctioned special traffic police at Patna, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur and a small increase of "order" staff on the East Indian Railway.

The steady growth of health resorts such as Madhupur, Jasidih, Deoghar (Santal Parganas) and Ghatsila (Singhbhum) and the gradual expansion of industrial concerns also places a heavy burden on the present strength of the police.

Proposals to create two town outposts, one at Tatanagar (Singhbhum) and the other at Dhayia (Dhanbad) have had to be shelved owing to financial stringency. Proposals to create two outposts, one at Dehri-on-Sone (Shahabad) and the other in the Kadamkuan area at Bankipur are in view. Extra staff for the newly created town outpost at Dumra (Muzaffarpur) remains to be sanctioned.

A gazetted officer at Begusarai to control Begusarai and Khagaria circles (Monghyr) and a second Deputy Superintendent of Police at the headquarters station in Monghyr are crying needs of that district.

Several schemes for the establishment of police-stations, outposts, beat-houses and duty posts and for an increase in the strength of police-stations, outposts and beathouses are held up for financial reasons. The feasibility of abolishing or amalgamating some police-stations and outposts is under examination in response to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee but in view of the facts stated above and the general increase in crime it will not be possible to effect economy on those lines without seriously impairing efficiency.

Subordinate ranks.

11. The net result of increases and decreases of the subordinate staff was an increase of one sergeant, three assistant sub-inspectors, one havildar and 71 constables and a decrease of one sergeant-major and two sub-inspectors. The actual strength on the 31st December 1938 fell short of the sanctioned strength by 13 inspectors, 5 sergeants, 74 sub-inspectors, 26 assistant sub-inspectors, 8 havildars and 47 constables due to temporary vacancies (see paragraph 9).

Casualties and general health of the force.

12. There were 578 casualties which is 4·7 per cent of the actual strength. 381 officers and men retired on pension. Of these 381, 130 retired on retiring pension, 161 on invalid pension and 90 on superannuation pension. 39 officers and men resigned, 52 were dismissed, 43 were discharged, 1 deserted and 62 died.

The general health of the force was good. Malaria and influenza were the chief ailments. Admissions to hospitals increased from 3,475 in 1937 to 3,567 and varied from 59·5 per cent in Palamau to 7·5 per cent in the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

In Shahabad, the Superintendent of Police, the sergeant-major, 1 inspector, 3 sub-inspectors and 7 constables were injured by strikers at Dalmianagar. One assistant sub-inspector and 2 constables were injured when apprehending offenders.

In Saran a sub-inspector was injured when searching a house.

In Champaran 1 sub-inspector, 1 havildar and 2 constables were assaulted by a mob.

In Muzaffarpur 2 sub-inspectors, 2 constables and 3 chaukidars were injured by a mob—one of the sub-inspectors seriously.

In Bhagalpur a sergeant-major and a sergeant were severely injured during a raid on dacoits.

In Ranchi, the Superintendent of Police and some officers and men were injured in their attempts to quell a communal disturbance.

In Manbhum a sub-inspector while arresting a notorious absconder was injured with an axe.

In Dhanbad 2 sub-inspectors, 1 jamadar and 11 constables were injured by strikers.

In Jamshedpur, the Additional Superintendent, 1 sergeant, 6 constables and 2 sowars were injured during a communal riot and a strike.

A subedar, a jamadar and 10 sepoys of the Gurkha Military Police while on strike duty were injured by the strikers.

13. Rs. 19,689 was spent in rewards to 4,463 policemen and Rs. 7,331 to 1,701 members of the public.

Rewards and punishments.

The following is a statement of the number of policemen awarded judicial or departmental punishments:—

		Judicial.		Departmental.		Total.
		Penal Code.	Police Act.	Dismissal.	Other major punishments.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Officers	1937	1	..	4	88	93
	1938	..	..	3	63	66
Men	1937	13	9	48	401	471
	1938	12	6	49	392	459

Appeals against major punishments were preferred by 53 officers and 94 men. In 81 cases, the orders passed were upheld. In 44, they were modified or reversed. In 2 they were enhanced. 20 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.

14(*a*). 118 criminal charges were made against the police. Of these cases, 3 were declared true, 22 false, 39 dismissed (including one for lack of evidence), 12 convicted, 12 acquitted, 6 were withdrawn and 24 were pending at the close of the year.

Charges against the Police.

15 Policemen were convicted under the Penal Code and other Acts and six under the Police Act.

Judicial proceedings were instituted under section 211 or 182 of the Indian Penal Code in six out of 22 false cases. Two ended in conviction, three acquitted and one was pending at the close of the year. No compensation under section 250 Criminal Procedure Code was awarded in any of these cases.

Embezzlement.

14(*b*). A constable of Singhbhum was charged with temporary misappropriation of Re. 1 belonging to a bad character who was found by him travelling without a Railway ticket. As all prosecution witnesses were not available, the constable was dealt with departmentally and removed from the service.

Escape from the custody of police.

15. 18 persons escaped from custody in 16 cases. 12 were recaptured, 3 surrendered and 3 were at large at the close of the year.

Those responsible were absolved from blame in seven cases, criminally prosecuted and convicted in two cases departmentally punished in four cases and three cases were pending departmental action at the close of the year.

Military Police.

16. Detachments of military police were deputed as follows :—

(*a*) From the Bhagalpur Military Police to Musabani and Dhanbad in connection with industrial strikes.

(*b*) The Gurkha Military Police to Jamshedpur, Ghatsila and Dhanbad for industrial strikes, to Jamshedpur, Patna and Bihar Sharif on account of communal trouble, to Gaya because of agrarian unrest, to Patna for the Bakr-Id, Kishan demonstration and the Police Parade and to Darbhanga for the Viceregal visit; and

(*c*) The Mounted Military Police to Bikramganj (Shahabad) for the Bakr-Id, to Berhampur (Shahabad) for Mela duty, to Kumardhubi and Dehri-on-Sone for strike duty, to Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Jamui, Burhee (Monghyr), Shaikhpura (Monghyr) and Jhajha (Monghyr) because of communal trouble and agrarian disputes and to Patna for the Police Parade.

The health of the Bhagalpur Military Police and the Mounted Military Police was on the whole good, while that of the Gurkha Military Police was fair. There have been 5 cases of tuberculosis in the Gurkha Military Police against 7 in 1937 and 8 in 1936.

All units maintained a high standard of efficiency and discipline.

In all there were 29 casualties, viz. 2 deaths, 19 resignations, 1 retirement 1 discharge and 6 were invalided. Of the 19 who resigned one was prosecuted under section 6 of Act V of 1892 (Desertion) but was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. He was eventually allowed to resign.

The Gurkha Military Police were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range.

The Gurkha Military Police were honoured by the gift of a new bag pipe from His Excellency the Governor of Bihar. The instrument is a very welcome addition and will serve as a memento.

Additional police, special police and police supplied to private parties.

17. No additional police were entertained during the year.

Special constables were appointed in Saran to guard the Bengal and North-Western Railway embankment during the floods and in Bhagalpur during the communal trouble.

Police were supplied on payment to private persons and companies on several occasions.

Training College.

18. Three Assistant Superintendents, one sergeant, 50 police cadets (viz., 30 directly recruited and 20 departmental officers including 4 steno sub-inspectors) of Bihar, 23 police cadets from Orissa and 2 State cadets from Orissa and 2 State cadets from the States of the Eastern Agency where trained during the year, but no Deputy Superintendents or Excise cadets were sent for training.

Of the 50 Bihar cadets, 12 were graduates. All passed except one who died of typhoid fever and pneumonia. The regular curriculum was supplemented as usual by a short course in Survey and Settlement training and elementary Motor Engineering.

Health and discipline were good and the cadets improved in physique as a result of their training. Enthusiasm was shown by all in the usual games and sports.

The College was honoured by visits from His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Minister of Finance. It was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, the Director of Veterinary Services and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar.

I.—Recruits Class.

Constables' Training School.

19. 291 recruits were at the school at the beginning of the year. 446 were admitted during the year, 510 passed. 10 were discharged (viz., 3 being under measurement, 4 for unsatisfactory verification rolls, 1 suspected of theft, one was not likely to make an efficient constable and one was returned to his district), two died and 215 were under training at the close of the year.

II.—Assistant sub-inspectors and literate classes.

Twenty-four literate constables were at the school at the beginning of the year. 58 literate constables were admitted during the year. 44 literate constables passed. 3 literate constables failed. 2 literate constables were returned to districts while on medical leave as they could not appear in the final examination. 33 remained under training at the close of the year.

No assistant sub-inspector was at the school at the beginning of the year nor was any admitted during the year.

III.—Drill instructors class.

29 constables were at the school at the beginning of the year. 48 were admitted during the year. 46 passed, 7 failed and 24 were under training at the close of the year.

IV.—Changes and Improvements.

In the interest of economy, the following changes in the sanctioned strength of the staff were given effect to during the year :—

(*i*) The conversion of the post of Drill Sergeant-Major to that of a Sergeant;

(*ii*) the abolition of the post of orderly constable of the Drill Sergeant-Major;

(*iii*) the conversion of the posts of two jamadars to two havildars; and

(*iv*) the reduction of one havildar. The changes are likely to produce a recurring annual saving of Rs. 3,261.

The staff worked well and the standard of efficiency and discipline of previous years was maintained.

The health was good.

The school was visited frequently by the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur and the Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur and was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. I also visited the school and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar, inspected the Constables' Training School Hospital during the year and expressed his appreciation of the instructional work being carried out under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Education of constables.

20. Classes were held regularly. Most of the constables can read and write their own language and many are able to read and write English numerals and characters. Generally recruitment is now confined to those who are literate consequently illiteracy among policemen is now rare.

Of the 446 men (including 53 aboriginals and three belonging to the scheduled castes) enlisted, 86·3 per cent were able to read and write well, 11·2 fairly well, while only 2·4 could neither read nor write. The corresponding percentage of literacy among the aboriginal and scheduled caste recruits was 78·5, 17·8 and 3·5.

First Aid.

21. One sergeant, 7 sub-inspectors, 4 jamadars, 18 havildars, 58 literate constables and 56 constables were put through a course in "First Aid" in the Constables' Training School. 5 sub-inspectors, 3 jamadars, 11 havildars, 51 literate constables and 54 constables passed and 1 jamadar, 2 havildars, 4 literate constables and 2 constables failed. 1 sergeant, 2 sub-inspectors, 5 havildars and 3 literate constables could not appear at the examination owing to being on deputation or on leave or ill. All the 74 cadets under training in the Police Training College passed in "First Aid". The 3 probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police under training were also instructed in "First Aid" but were not examined.

Five cases of snake-bite were successfully treated. First aid was given to a man found in an unconscious state and several persons injured in riots, motor and railway accidents and falls received First Aid.

In two cases of drowning a boy and a girl aged about 2 years were brought back to life by artificial respiration. In the latter case, the people appreciated the deed much and the matter was brought to the notice of the Superintendent and the District Magistrate.

A sum of Rs. 500 was placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General by the St. John Ambulance Association, Bihar, to meet the cost of equipment, badges, books and certificates for Ambulance work in the Police Training College, Constables' Training School and Military Police.

III.—Village Police.

22. Considering their low pay and the class from which they are recruited, the work of the village police was on the whole satisfactory and their reporting of crime was fairly prompt. In Gaya, Shahabad and Saran many chaukidars

are suspected to connive at crime committed by their castemen or to be in league with dacoits and burglars. In Bhagalpur instances came to notice where rural policemen were themselves either criminals or their accomplices. On the other hand, much good work was done by the rural police of which the following are some instances :—

In Patna a daffadar and a chaukidar while picketting the house of an untraced bad character arrested him. He confessed to 3 dacoities which led to the detection and conviction of a large gang of dacoits.

In Saran the efforts of a daffadar and a chaukidar averted a riot during Bakr-Id.

In Champaran a chaukidar managed to lure 4 Doms absconding from the Criminal Tribes Settlement of Chauterwa to his house where he trapped them with the help of villagers.

In Muzaffarpur the timely intimation of a chaukidar averted a serious riot.

In Monghyr a daffadar captured an escaped prisoner single handed.

In Hazaribagh and Palamau some chaukidars showed considerable courage and pluck in saving people from being drowned in wells.

In Ranchi a chaukidar arrested a person who had committed a murder the previous night.

In Singhbhum a chaukidar effected the arrest of an accused in a murder case.

There were also numerous instances in which the rural police arrested criminals in the act of committing crime or in possession of stolen property.

Rewards.

23. Rewards amounting to Rs. 52,594 were distributed amongst 16,398 men (29·2 per cent of the rural police). The balance at the credit of the Chaukidari Reward Fund was Rs. 15,338-1-6 as shown in Statement E(3).

Punishments.

24. 17,943 chaukidars (31·9 per cent of the rural police) were punished. Of 38 judicial punishments 12 were for neglect of duty. 457 rural policemen were dismissed during the year.

IV.—Crime.

Terrorism.

25. The sentence imposed on Suraj Narayan Singh, ex-internee, under section 19 (*f*) of the Arms Act, was reduced on appeal from 6 months' rigorous imprisonment to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

On the 14th April, Ram Singh alias Zamin Ali, while absconding in the Pipridih Train dacoity case of the United Provinces visited Gaya along with Nikeshwar Datta where they aroused the suspicions of a taxi-driver and when the latter refused to take them to Koderma, Ram Singh took out a revolver and threatened him and his cleaner. The absconders then attempted to escape on stolen bicycles and later boarded a private car compelling the driver to take them out of the town to the Brahmjoni hills where they concealed themselves. A police party located them and Ram Singh opened fire injuring a police sub-inspector. Nikeshwar Datta was arrested the following morning while Ram Singh escaped and was arrested later in Gonda district, United Provinces. They were convicted early in 1939, Ram Singh being sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and Nikeshwar Datta to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. They are now awaiting trial in the Pipridih case.

26. Total cognizable crime reported :—

——	Triennial average, 1935-37.	1938.	Increase or decrease per cent.
1	2	3	4
CLASSES I—V.			
Offence against property (classes III and V) ..	33,907	40,382	+19·0
Offences against the person (classes II and IV) ..	5,038	5,589	+10·9
Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice (class I).	1,494	1,731	+15·8
Total of classes I—V ..	40,439	47,702	+17·9
CLASS VI.			
Other offences not specified in classes I—V ..	10,284	8,943	—13·0

Class IV.—Cases under these classes increased from 42,194 in 1937 to 47,702. This exceeds the triennial average of 1935-37 (40,439) by 7,263 cases. The increase is mainly under classes II, III and V (185, 2,795 and 2,372 respectively) and is attributed to agrarian and industrial unrest, unemployment, failure of crops due to floods and a poor rainfall, influx of foreign criminals, pre occupation of police with agrarian, communal and labour troubles and consequent relaxation of surveillance and better reporting of crime as a result of the vigilance of political organizations.

Class VI.—Cases under this class also increased from 8,449 in 1937 to 8,943. This figure falls short of the triennial average of the period 1935-1937 (10,284) by 1,341 cases.

27. True cognizable cases (classes I—V) increased from 35,596 in 1937 to 40,128, the principal increases being in serial 29, 2,330 cases and serial 33 (theft ordinary) 1,517 cases. There was no marked decrease in the number of cases under any of the serials.

True cognizable crime.

True cases of culpable homicide, rioting, dacoity, burglary, theft ordinary, cattle theft and robbery increased by 10·8, 7·5, 2·3, 12·3, 13·7, 8·5 and 10·9 per cent respectively while murder only decreased by 7·0 per cent.

The percentage of convictions was 19·4 against 19·9 in 1937 and 20·0 during the last quinquennium (1933—37). The percentage of convictions under culpable homicide, rioting and robbery increased slightly, while under murder, dacoity, theft ordinary, theft of cattle it decreased slightly. The percentage of convictions under burglary remained almost on the same level as in preceding year.

28. 64,656 cases were reported against 63,917 in 1937 and an average of 60,816 during the quinquennium 1933-37. The increase of 739 cases is mainly under class IV—Minor offences against the person and calls for no comments.

Non-cognizable crime.

Proportion of non-congnizable crime to the total volume of crime.

29. Compared with 1937, the percentage of non-cognizable crime to the total volume of crime was :—

Class.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total.	Percentage.		Variations in percentage.			
						1938.		1937.	
				1938.	1937.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—V ...	40,128	27,380	67,508	40·5	41·0	43·1 (Bhagalpur Division.)	·3 (Railways.	43·9 (Bhagalpur Division.)	·3 (Railways).
VI	8,430	6,724	15,154	44·3	42·5	59·7 (Bhagalpur Division.)	Nil. (Railways)	54·4 (Bhagalpur Division.)	Nil. (Railways).

30. The value of property stolen was Rs. 15,78,931 against Rs. 21,53,628 in 1937 and of property recovered Rs. 1,28,984 against Rs. 1,39,970 in 1937.

Property stolen and recovered.

The percentage of cases in which recovery was made fell from 26·6 in 1937 to 25·2.

31. Of 20,232 reported cases of burglary and 10,808 of theft investigation was refused in 446 and 1,150 cases respectively. The table below shows the percentage of burglary and theft cases in which the police refused investigation.

Investigation refused.

Crime.	Patna Division.	Tirhut Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Railways E. I. Ry., and B. & N.-W. Ry.	Provincial percentage.	Provincial percentage for 1937.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burglary	1·6	3·1	2·6	·1	...	2·2	2·1
Theft	10·2	11·1	13·7	7	8·5	10·6	8·8

In 197 cases enquiry was ordered by the court of which 5 ended in conviction.

The percentage of refusals (20·5) was high in Monghyr district.

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.

32. Offence of this class numbered 915 against 867 in 1937.

33. Riots and unlawful assemblies rose by 8·1 per cent from 698 in 1937 to 755, the triennial average being 705. The Northern Range accounted for 64 per cent of the cases, Monghyr again heading the list with 103 cases. The increase is most noticeable in Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh and Shahabad. The increase in Bhagalpur was mainly due to a large number of communal riots that occurred in Bhagalpur town in connection with Rath Jatra festival. In the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur it was due to land disputes and in Darbhanga to Kisan agitation. Industrial and agrarian unrest accounts for the increase in Shahabad. The decrease is most marked in Purnea and Manbhum.

Rioting and unlawful assemblies.

Of the 755 true cases (as against 698 in 1937), 525 cases (as against 474) with 6,439 persons (as against 5,773) were tried. 401 cases (as against 351 in 1937) with 3,137 persons (as against 2,583) were convicted and 124 cases (as against 123) with 3,302 persons (as against 3,190) were acquitted. Thus the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases sent up for trial rose from 74 to 76·3 and that of persons convicted to those sent up from 44·7 to 48·7.

54 riot and unlawful assembly cases were due to communal clashes. 2 cases to "*Bitlaha*" (a Santal system of ostracism) were reported from the Santal Parganas.

Fire-arms were used in 3 cases and spears in 82. The latter weapon was used mostly in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur districts. 57 cases resulted in loss of life as compared with 62 in 1937.

333 investigations were supervised by Gazetted officers.

Forged Government Currency Notes.

34. There were 19 cases of note forgery against the same number in 1937 and the triennial average of 17. There were no convictions.

Coining.

35. 29 true cases of coining were reported against the same number last year. 15 cases ended in the conviction of 22 persons of whom 4 were Marwari Baurias. The Criminal Investigation Department assisted the district police in the investigation of 3 cases.

In a case of Champaran the local police arrested 4 persons in the act of manufacturing counterfeit coins and recovered a number of such coins together with a complete set of instruments for manufacturing them. All the four persons were convicted.

Class II.—Serious offences against the persons.

36. 2,890 true cases occurred against 2,899 in 1937.

Murder.

37. 255 true cases were reported against 273 in 1937. 114 cases involving 311 persons were tried, of which 56 (49 per cent) involving 91 persons (29 per cent) ended in conviction. Ranchi still heads the list with 25 cases against 31 of last year.

In 26 cases the victims were alleged to have practised witchcrafts; 19 were murders for gain. 21 per cent of the cases were the outcome of intrigues with women and 11 per cent due to revenge.

The following cases are of interest:—

In a case of Gaya, the accused, suspecting his wife's fidelity, murdered her and two other members of his family. In the Santal Parganas, two choukidars were killed by a bad character whom they had attempted to arrest. In a case of Ranchi a father struck his newly-born son against a tree, in a fit of insanity, and thereby caused his death. In the same district a girl's paramour was done to death by his rival and an unmarried girl was murdered by her lover as the latter was held responsible for her pregnancy. In Singhbhum, the accused killed his aunt who, he believed, had brought about his wife's death by witchcraft. In Jamshedpur, a Pathan stabbed another Pathan to death in a squabble over the use of a water hydrant.

Culpable Homicide.

38. 166 cases were reported against 148 in 1937. The percentages of cases and persons convicted were respectively 77 and 47 as compared with 71 and 46 of last year.

Infanticide.

39. Infanticides fell from 22 to 15. In 9 cases the victims were illegitimate children and in 5 cases the mothers committed suicide. 2 cases were convicted, 2 acquitted and 1 remained undetected.

40. 19 true cases of drugging were reported against 14 in 1937. Of 71 persons sent up in 9 cases, 16 were convicted in 5 cases. In Darbhanga 61 persons were sent up in 1 case which ended in the conviction of 13 men.

Drugging.

Professional poisoners were responsible for 7 cases, in 4 of which *Dhatura* was administered. In 2 cases atropine was used and in the remaining case the nature of the poison was not ascertained.

41. *Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*

Serial no.	Crime.	1938.						1937.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	87	69	109	57	3	325	259
26	Robbery	70	37	108	44	5	264	235
27	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	61	34	89	53	4	241	220
28	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	21	18	57	47	2	145	145
29	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4,364	5,935	5,993	2,501	125	18,918	16,588
30	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,603	6,093	6,356	2,702	139	19,893	17,447

42. 325 true cases were reported against a triennial average of 352 and against 259 of 1937. 180 cases occurred in the Northern Range and 145 in the Southern Range. The most noticeable increases, as compared with the figures of last year, occurred in the Santal Parganas (43 against 29), Patna (23 against 11), Gaya (25 against 1[illegible]), Shahabad (39 against 2[illegible]), Manbhum (2[illegible] against 20), Champaran (23 against 15) and Hazaribagh (13 against 7).

Dacoity.

In the Santal Parganas, the increase is mainly due to the activities of foreign criminals, hailing from Murshidabad, Malda and Birbhum districts (Bengal) and also to distress caused by severe floods. Punjabi criminals, in league with the local bad characters, were responsible for some of the cases. Murshidabad criminals have since been convicted in some of the specific cases. As a result of co-operation meetings between the officers of Bengal and Bihar, the more active dacoits residing near the border were bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and patrols on the Bengal border have been started. The Bengal Police are also taking steps to register under the Criminal Tribes Act additional members of the Bhasai Paiker gang, who are believed to be operating in the district. Village Defence forces have been organised on a large scale in different parts of the district.

In Patna and Gaya, local criminals operating on the Bihar-Nawadah border were chiefly responsible for the increase. In Gaya, the untraced members of Dipan Dusadh's gang were also active. A large number of active criminals including the leaders, some of whom confessed to several cases have been rounded up. By the close of the year, the situation in both the districts had improved considerably. An Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was on deputation to these two districts for most of the year.

The influx of outside criminals into industrial centres while the energies of the district police were directed towards agrarian and industrial disturbances was responsible for the increase in Shahabad. Contingents from the Southern Range Reserves were deputed to the district specially for road patrols but they were frequently withdrawn and deputed elsewhere in the province in connection with communal, agrarian and industrial disturbances. Flying squads of officers and men travelling on Ekkas and decoy carts as well as other schemes have been organised to combat the increase.

In Manbhum, the increase is due, in a large measure, to acute economic distress resulting from the failure of the paddy crop and the slump in the lac trade. Most of the criminals, who were released from jail in 1937, also, resorted to crime. A special force of armed constables from the Range Reserve was posted to the district for patrolling the affected areas, whenever possible.

The increase in Champaran is not so marked as the figures tend to indicate. The total of 23 cases includes 7 pending cases of 1937, which were disposed of in 1938. The district, as a matter of fact, recorded a steady decline in this form of crime after the third quarter of 1937 when the peak was reached.

The increase in Hazaribagh is mainly due to dacoits raiding 'Kalalies' (grog shops). They have abated now.

The situation in Saran is, on the whole, not so unsatisfactory as Press reports from time to time have indicated. The district, although recording a slight increase over the figure of 1937 (31 against 24), registered a marked decrease from the triennial average of 54 and quinquennial of 47. The rise was particularly noticeable in the fourth quarter when the district suffered from a serious outbreak due to the activities of a number of notorious local gangs and of bordering criminals of Gorakhpur district (United Provinces). Economic depression caused by the failure of crops supplied an incentive to criminals. As a result of an intensive drive launched against dacoits, a large number of active criminals including several notorious leaders were rounded up towards the close of the quarter and the situation, since then, has much improved. Some of the arrested leaders confessed not only to several cases of the district but also to five dacoities of Bengal. One of the confessions reveals that a big gang operating in Bengal and Bihar has been active for sometime past. An Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department and two Sub-inspectors of the Northern Range Detective Staff were on deputation to the district to assist the local police. Out of 31 true cases, 14 involving 112 persons were sent up for trial. Eight cases involving 38 persons have been convicted.

Satisfactory decreases occurred in Purnea (27 against 43) and Monghyr (12 against 18). Effective patrols, closer surveillance over bad characters and successful prosecutions in bad livelihood cases were responsible for the decrease in Purnea. The improvement in Monghyr was due mainly to the detection and conviction of several active gangs operating in Monghyr and south Bhagalpur. An officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was on deputation in Bhagalpur and Monghyr to assist the local police.

The percentage of cases placed on trial rose from 31 to 34·4 while that of successful prosecutions fell from 68·3 to 52·6. The percentage of persons convicted was 38·7 against 46·4 in 1937.

Dacoits were armed with guns in two cases and villagers offered resistance in 32 cases.

In two cases of Dumka Intelligence Department the Superintendent of Police accompanied by the Subdivisional Officer, Dumka and police parties surprised gangs of dacoits in the act of committing dacoities. In both the cases, the police sustained injuries. Three dacoits were arrested at the spot in one case and two in the other.

In Bhagalpur, a police party, lying in ambush for the capture of dacoits, was attacked by the villagers who mistook the party for dacoits. Several police were severely injured. The Sergeant-Major was nearly beaten to death. While the police were engaged with the villagers, the dacoits made good their escape. Subsequent investigation, however, led to one of the dacoits being traced and convicted.

In Champaran, the Mainatand police, finding some of their bad characters absent from their homes, picketted the approaches and succeeded in arresting several of them while they were returning home after committing a dacoity. Seven of them were put on trial.

In a case of Patna, the culprits killed one of the inmates of the house but could not carry away the booty because of the timely arrival of villagers. In another case of the same district committed by the Punjabi members of the iron safe breakers' gang, a motor car was used by the culprits. Cactus thorns found on the feet of a Punjabi who was arrested and finally convicted led to the detection of the culprits.

In one case of Manbhum and in another of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the inmates were brutally assaulted by the dacoits. In each case, one inmate was killed.

In two cases of Saran and one of Patna, dacoits were severely injured by villagers.

In a case of Darbhanga, the villagers pursued the dacoits, two of whom in trying to escape were drowned in a river.

Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department assisted the district police in Bhagalpur, Patna, Shahabad, Gaya, Saran, Champaran and Hazaribagh.

Robbery.

43. 264 cases were reported against 235 in 1937. Of these 47 were highway robberies, 1 a train robbery, 1 a mail robbery and 1 was a robbery by administering poison. Marked increases occurred in Purnea, Shahabad, Patna and Manbhum and satisfactory decreases in Monghyr, Darbhanga and Ranchi. The increase in Purnea is attributable to better reporting and in Patna to the activities of certain *goondas* who have since been suitably dealt with. In Shahabad, where the cases were mostly of a petty and technical nature, influx of labourers and to some extent industrial and agrarian unrest were responsible for the increase. The rise in Manbhum is attributed chiefly to economic depression and to the activities of criminals released from jail.

On the Bengal and North-Western Railway, an Advocate travelling in a second class compartment was relieved, at the point of a dagger, of his diamond ring and cash. The culprits, who were traced to be the members of a gang hailing from Dighwara, district Saran, were convicted.

13 per cent of the cases reported were sent up for trial, of which 83 per cent ended in conviction as against 77 per cent in 1937.

Burglary.

44. True cases of burglary rose by 14 per cent from 16,588 in 1937 to 18,918. The increase is most marked in Darbhanga (1,910 against 1,269), Muzaffarpur (1,826 against 1,385), Patna (1,473 against 1,238), Manbhum (628 against 423), Santal Parganas (997 against 845) and Champaran (795 against 653). Generally speaking, the increase in most districts is due to better reporting as a result of the activities of political organizations and a growing contempt for the forces of law and order amongst criminals. Economic

depression and visits of foreign criminals contributed to the marked increase in Darbhanga. In Patna, where the cases were scattered, the influx of foreign criminals was also responsible for the increase. In Manbhum, the rise is ascribed to unsatisfactory agricultural conditions and the slump in the lac trade. The depredations of foreign criminals including those of Bengal and failure of crops caused by severe floods contributed to the increase in the Santal Parganas. In Champaran, the rise is ascribed to the activities of local and Nepal Terai criminals as well as to the failure of crops due to floods.

8·6 per cent of the cases were attempts; in 26·7 per cent no property was stolen and in 16·6 per cent the value of property stolen was below Rs. 5.

The incidence per 10,000 of the population was 5·0. Of the cases reported, 7·7 per cent were sent up for trial and 6·4 per cent of the cases reported ended in conviction against 6·8 per cent in 1937.

In Bhagalpur, finger prints helped to secure a conviction in one case and a charge sheet in another, which was pending trial at the close of the year. In a case of Monghyr also they were helpful in strengthening the charge against the accused.

Mischief by fire.

45. 241 cases of mischief by fire were reported against 220 in 1937. Of these, 37 cases were sent up for trial and 16 ended in conviction. This form of crime was particularly prevalent in the districts of Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Santal Parganas and Manbhum which reported 42, 29, 22, 22 and 20 cases respectively.

Mischief by killing animals.

46. Of 145 cases reported, as against the same number last year, 67 were sent up for trial; 49 cases with 75 persons ended in conviction. The percentages of cases and persons convicted were respectively 73·1 and 45·7 compared with 81·2 and 39·1 in 1937.

The only case of flayings goat alive ended in the conviction of the accused.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

47. There were 318 true cases against 296 in 1937 and 276 in 1936.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

48. The statement below shows the crime under class V by divisions:—

Serial no.	Crime.	1938.						1937.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	Theft { of cattle ...	145	97	201	153	1	597	546
	Theft { ordinary ...	2,176	2,236	3,252	2,487	867	11,018	9,501
34	Criminal breach of trust...	115	93	166	105	15	494	449
35	Receiving stolen property	228	252	345	201	23	1,049	913
36	Cheating	134	127	235	134	38	668	580
37	Criminal or house trespass or lurking house-traspass or house breaking (excluding cases in serial 29).	342	469	776	608	2	2,197	2,012
38	Breaking closed receptacle	6	49	32	2	...	89	86
	Total ...	3,146	3,323	5,007	3,690	946	16,112	14,087

49. True cases of ordinary theft rose from 9,501 in 1937 to 11,018. Appreciable increases occurred in Purnea, Santal Parganas, Patna, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Manbhum. In Purnea, the increase is attributed to better reporting, influx of up-country labourers and unemployment due to the failure of the jute crop. Severe floods and partial failure of the monsoon contributed to the increase in Bhagalpur. In Monghyr, where the majority of the cases were of a petty nature the increase is attributed to economic distress and also to better reporting of cases.

Ordinary theft.

The causes of increase in the Santal Parganas, Patna and Manbhum are much the same as those for burglary.

Revolvers were stolen in three cases.

2,855 cases with 9,898 persons were tried. Of the cases tried, 89·2 per cent ended in conviction against 90·6 per cent in 1937, and of the persons tried, 44·2 per cent were convicted, against 42·8 per cent in 1937.

50. Cattle thefts rose from 546 in 1937 to 597. 11 districts contributed to the increase which was most marked in Shahabad, Patna, Purnea and the Santal Parganas. The rise was due mainly to adverse economic conditions and to better reporting. Saran recorded an appreciable decrease which is attributed to the conviction of notorious cattle lifters. 328 cases were tried, of which 89 per cent ended in conviction.

Cattle thefts.

The Panha system still exists in some districts, particularly in Shahabad and Saran. In Shahabad, 5 cases ended in conviction under section 215, Indian Penal Code.

51. 668 cases of swindling (of which 164 were professional) were reported as against 580 in 1937. 964 persons were placed on trial in 226 cases and the percentages of persons and cases convicted were respectively 28 and 90 as compared with 33 and 90 in 1937. Out of 166 professional swindlers tried, 71 were convicted.

Swindling.

There were 8 cases of note-doubling against 2 in 1937.

Two persons of the United Provinces who had set up bogus firms at Cawnpore, cheated a number of people in Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Jamshedpur by the bogus company trick. They were sent up in 10 cases, in 3 of which they were convicted. The remaining cases against them were pending trial at the close of the year.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

52. The following statement shows the crime in this class by divisions :—

Serial no.	Crime.	1938.						1937.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Railways.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Public Nuisance ..	1,505	255	635	1,195	54	3,644	3,526
2	Offences under Miscellaneous Acts and local laws.	1,170	1,013	681	1,497	113	4,474	4,122
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	65	114	92	41	..	312	362
	Total ..	2,740	1,382	1,408	2,733	167	8,430	8,010

Railway crime.

53. True cognizable cases, classes I—V rose from 1,057 in 1937 to 1,133 and class VI rose from 130 to 167. Taking crime by railways (classes I—V) the Bengal and North-Western Railway registers an increase of 22 cases and the East Indian Railway 54. The increase on the Bengal and North-Western Railway calls for no comment. The increase on the East Indian Railway is mainly noticeable under class V. This is largely due to the increase in pocket picking cases. There was an increase under class VI of 57 cases on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and a decrease of 20 cases on the East Indian Railway.

Railway accidents.

54. Accidents accounted for 382 deaths against 510 in 1937. There were 81 cases of suicide and 3 cases of collision in which 17 persons were injured, who survived.

Obstruction cases.

55. 27 cases of obstruction (13 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and 14 on the East Indian Railway) were declared to be true, the most serious being the derailment of the Punjab Mail in which 2 persons were killed and 41 injured.

Of the 27 cases, 5 with 8 persons were sent up. All were convicted.

Comparative figures.

56. The table below gives comparative figures for the two railways.

Railways.	Cognizable cases per mile.	Killed per mile.	Accidents per mile.
Bengal and North-Western Railway ..	·45	·16	·22
East Indian Railway	·6	·19	·46

Suicides and accidental deaths.

57. There were 630 cases of suicide (257 men and 373 women and children) against 618 in 1937. Chota Nagpur Division contributed the largest number 190 against 209 in 1937.

13,183 deaths by accidents were reported of which 20 subsequently proved to be murders. In 5,229 accidents the victims were drowned. Of these 1,571 occurred in wells. Reports under section 133, Criminal Procedure Code, were submitted in 1,101 of these cases. 4,662 deaths were due to snake bite, 313 to wild beasts, 273 to collapse of buildings, 153 to colliery and factory accidents and 2,466 to other causes.

Reconvictions.

58. 7,343 persons including 1,217 old offenders were convicted of offences against property.

648 persons were dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, 164 of whom were convicted for failing to comply with the orders.

Sentences passed on old offenders were usually adequate.

Crime committed while on bail.

59. In Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Monghyr and Bhagalpur 10 burglars released on bail (bail being opposed against nine) committed burglaries while on bail. 3 of them were convicted for both the offences, one in the original case, 3 were acquitted and the case against 3 were pending at the close of the year.

In Shahabad, a thief released on bail (bail being opposed by the police) committed another theft while on bail. He was convicted of both the offences.

In Hazaribagh and on the Bengal and North-Western Railway 2 pick-pockets released on bail committed similar offences while on bail. In one case the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment which was subsequently remitted and the accused was ordered to be detained in

a reformatory school for 7 years. The other case is *sub-judice*. Both the accused were juvenile offenders.

In Ranchi, a cheat released on bail committed a similar offence while on bail. He was convicted in the original case. The latter case is *sub-judice*.

6 persons absconded from bail—one from police bail and 5 from court bail.

False cases.

60. The following statement shows action taken in respect of false cases :—

Heading.	1938.	1937.
(*a*) Cases declared maliciously false	1,463	1,203
(*b*) Number of cases under (*a*) declared false after trial ..	56	46
(*c*) Prosecutions ordered	375	344
(*d*) Cases ending in conviction	119	118
(*e*) Persons convicted	123	118
(*f*) Compensation awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	38	.. 23

The percentage of prosecutions to maliciously false cases fell from 28·5 in 1937 to 25·6 and varied from 90·4 in Dhanbad to 14·8 in Darbhanga.

The percentage of conviction to the number prosecuted was 31·7 against 34·3 in 1937. East Indian Railway showed the highest percentage of conviction. A comparative statement is given below :—

Districts.	Number of maliciously false cases.	Number in which complainant was— Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5
E. I. Railway	19	3	2	66·6
Darbhanga	101	15	8	53·3
Shahabad	172	34	18	52·9
Gaya	99	22	11	50·0
Santal Parganas ..	92	28	12	42 8
Dhanbad	21	19	8	42·1
Hazaribagh	59	12	5	41·6
Manbhum	39	12	5	41·6
Muzaffarpur	58	21	9	42·8
Palamau	41	9	1	11·1
Champaran	68	19	1	5 2

Results were poor in Patna with 119 cases, 30 prosecutions and 7 convictions ; in Saran with 101 cases, 18 prosecutions and 3 convictions ; in Champaran with 68 cases, 19 prosecutions and 1 conviction ; in Bhagalpur with 123 cases, 48 prosecutions and 8 convictions ; in Purnea with 181 cases, 44 prosecutions and 12 convictions and in Palamau with 41 cases, 9 prosecutions and 1 conviction. The low figures in Champaran and Palamau call for no comment.

The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to cases declared false after trial increased from 50 in 1937 to 67·8. No use of this section was made in Gaya, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum.

Compared with 1937 the result of prosecutions for purjury was as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons against whom application was made for prosecution.	Number of persons against whom application was granted.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1938 ..	99	94	31	26	30	7
1937 ..	110	108	57	25	21	7

61. Sessions trial :—

Year.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
			Cases convicted.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1937	567	1,656	68·07	48·1	
1938	606	2,149	65·5	49·3	

Of the 606 cases tried, 397 ended in conviction against 567 trials and 386 convictions in 1937. 511 cases (84·3 per cent cases) were from Bihar districts and the rest from Chota Nagpur and the two railways. Convictions were high on East Indian Railway (100 per cent) and Santal Parganas (83·3 per cent), in Champaran (78·7 per cent), Hazaribagh (76·4 per cent), Darbhanga (74·1 per cent), Gaya (72·7 per cent), Dhanbad (71·4 per cent) and Purnea (70·4 per cent) while in Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Patna, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Shahabad and Manbhum the percentages were 60·6, 60·3, 60, 60, 50 and 30·7, respectively.

Of 606 cases, 482 took 3 months or more to reach the sessions from the date of the first information report.

Superintendents as usual instructed Public Prosecutors.

Remands and delays in trials.

62. A statement for the last five years is given at page xxxvii of the appendix. [...]entage of cases decided at the first three hearings was 50·6 against [...] while 12·4 cases were remanded six or more times against 11·7 in

Compared with 1937, the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings was good in all the districts of Bihar except Saran, Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas where the percentages were 45·7, 44·1 and 51·5 against 51·4, 47·5 and 52·5 respectively in 1937. It was also poor in all the Chota Nagpur, districts except Manbhum and Dhanbad where the percentages were 57·4 and 52·1 against 53·2 and 44·8 in 1937.

The percentage of cases remanded six or more times was high in Saran 21·1, Singhbhum 18·9, Palamau 17·7 and in Darbhanga 17·3. There was a marked improvement in Dhanbad from 20·9 to 13·5 and Purnea from 12·08 to 5·5.

Preventive measures.

63. The following table shows action taken under the preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year 1938 and comparative figures for 1937 :—

Divisions.	Section 144.		Section 145.		Section 106.		Section 107.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	932	1,420	210	479	19	13	102	168
Tirhut	843	1,019	59	99	2	3	52	50
Bhagalpur	775	1,026	165	285	4	3	62	140
Chota Nagpur.. ..	435	545	203	195	4	..	136	264
Railways	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,986	4,010	637	1,058	29	19	352	622

Security cases (under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code only).

64. Comparative figures of security cases are below :—

———	1937.		1938.	
	109 Criminal Procedure Code.	110 Criminal Procedure Code.	109 Criminal Procedure Code.	110 Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Number of proceedings instituted..	449	143	522	118
(b) Number of cases in which persons concerned were bound down.	311	86	384	64
(c) Percentage of cases in which persons concerned were bound down to cases instituted.	69·2	60·1	73·5	54·2
(d) Percentage of cases tried locally ..	·6	62·9	·4	91·5
(e) Number of persons against whom proceedings were instituted.	597	514	640	518
(f) Number of persons from whom security was demanded.	390	291	463	276
(g) Number of proceedings pending ..	48	49	63	47
(h) Number of persons pending ..	75	180	76	173

Absconding offenders.

65. There were 852 persons at large at the close of 1937. 289 fresh names were registered during the year. 39 surrendered, 168 were arrested and 194 were struck off the list or died, leaving 840 persons at the close of the year.

The districts which had a large number of absconders at the close of the year are Darbhanga (94), Saran (89), Muzaffarpur (86), Purnea (81), Shahabad (79) and Patna (72). The percentage of absconders to the total number of arrests was high in Santal Parganas (33·3), Palamau (27·2), Gaya (21·4), Shahabad (21·2), Monghyr (20·6) and Darbhanga (19·6).

Surveillance.

66. At the close of the year 24,402 persons were on surveillance registers. Of these, 3,193 were in jail, 2,195 were untraced and 19,014 were under surveillance.

Recognition of bad characters.

67. The system of teaching constables to recognise bad characters continued with fairly satisfactory results.

Picketing.

68. The number of arrests by picketing parties rose to 527 from 519 in 1937. 333 persons so arrested were convicted and 83 persons were under trial at the close of the year. Results were good in Purnea, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Manbhum, Dhanbad, Patna and East Indian Railway where all arrested were convicted although the number of arrests were few. Also in Muzaffarpur where all arrested, except one, were convicted and in Champaran with 46 arrests and 23 convictions, Darbhanga with 264 arrests and 172 convictions, Bhagalpur with 22 arrests and 12 convictions and Santal Parganas with 46 arrests and 23 convictions.

Town patrols and street lighting.

69. 2,528 officers and men were employed on town patrol duty. Town patrol staffs are generally reported to be insufficient. Burglaries in towns rose from 2,767 in 1937 to 2,911 including 196 attempts. The most noticeable increase was in Patna (147 cases), Muzaffarpur (113 cases) and Darbhanga (136 cases). Patna ascribes the increase to the influx of foreign criminals and also to the interference with the efficiency of the town police caused by much miscellaneous work. Both Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga ascribe the increase to better reporting of cases and to the influx of outside criminals.

Against the arrest by round parties of 332 persons with 210 convictions last year, there were 357 arrests with 241 convictions—128 under the various sections of the Indian Penal Code and other acts and 106 under preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Patna reports 55 arrests with 38 convictions, Gaya 37 arrests with 23 convictions, Saran 20 arrests with 19 convictions, Champaran 13 arrests with 13 convictions, Muzaffarpur 20 arrests with 13 convictions, Darbhanga 27 arrests with 18 convictions, Monghyr 37 arrests with 23 convictions and Purnea 29 arrests with 23 convictions.

There were 17,964 street lamps at the close of the year against 17,984 in 1937. Street lighting in most towns is inadequate.

Road patrols.

70. In addition to the regular patrols on the Nepal Frontier certain roads were systematically patrolled in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Temporary road patrols composed of Range and District reserves as well as rural police worked in certain crime affected areas in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Owing to the frequent withdrawal of Range Reserves in connection with communal and industrial disturbances these measures had at times to be wholly or partially suspended and hence in certain districts as for instance Shahabad and Gaya they did not prove as effective as they would otherwise have done.

V.—Criminal Investigation Department.

71. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased temporarily by two reporter inspectors for a period of six months and by two reporter sub-inspectors for a period of four months and a half in order to enable the Department to cope with the increase of work in the Reporters' Branch due to agrarian, communal and labour agitation.

Staff.

72. The history sheets of 94 professional criminals were added to and 39 eliminated from the records during the year, leaving a total of 3,997. For ready reference, districts were supplied with copies of the history sheets of 242 professional criminals. Twenty-three references involving 24 persons from Bengal, Orissa and Delhi were dealt with. Out of 1,052 persons arrested and proved to be old offenders by the Finger Print Bureau, the history sheets of 110 were on record in this section, which furnished the necessary further particulars required. In 10 S. R. cases, the accused were traced to be C. I. B. history sheeters and were therefore awarded enhanced punishment. In one case, an unclaimed cycle recovered by the Calcutta Police was traced by the Bureau to have been stolen. The Bureau was also able to establish the identity of several Doms and Baurias and to furnish additional information about previous convictions to the Finger Print Bureau with regard to 69 individuals.

Intelligence Bureau.

73. At the close of the year there were 4,836 registered members belonging to ten tribes and 70 gangs as against 5,038 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the gradual removal of the names of a number of members belonging to different tribes and gangs in accordance with rule 8(1) (*a*) of the Bihar Criminal Tribes Rules, 1937.

Criminal Tribes Act.

One member belonging to a gang notified in the United Provinces and residing in the district of Monghyr was registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

Two proposals, one against the famous Ramayan Dusadh's gang of Shahabad and the other against Bhuwan Ajodhaya Dusadh's gang of Muzaffarpur are under consideration by Government.

291 registered members were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 101 including 2 Karwals were convicted under the Indian Penal Code and 7 bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the previous year, 333 registered members including 2 Karwals were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 90 including 9 Karwals were convicted under the Indian Penal Code and 5 bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2 Karwalins were caught red handed while stealing cloth from a shop and were convicted.

Departmental Instructions for the guidance of officers working the Act were revised and published in the Police Gazette. The Criminal Tribes Act Manual has been revised and sent to the Press.

Inspectors of the Criminal Tribes Section examined the working of the Act in Saran, Purnea, Hazaribagh, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Champaran and the Santal Parganas.

74. 143 questioned documents were received for examination against 103 of 1937, and the Handwriting Experts gave evidence in 59 cases against 30 of the previous year.

Questioned documents.

75. 479 finger impressions, 1,191 manuscripts and 136 prisoners were photographed, and 171 miscellaneous photographs, 5,058 prints and enlargements

Photo Bureau.

and 51 half-tone blocks were prepared. Rs. 961 as against Rs. 401 in 1937 was realized from private parties for finger-print enlargements.

Finger Print Bureau.

76. 5,649 slips were examined and 1,052 persons were identified as old offenders or members of Criminal Tribes or traced to be absconders.

8,233 new slips were placed on record in the Bureau and 1,804 slips eliminated, leaving a total of 185,668 on record.

Experts from the Bureau gave evidence in 392 cases of which 346 were private. Opinions were furnished in 1,098 new cases of which 1,004 were private. The Bureau gave definite opinion in 8 cases of latent impressions as against nill in 1937. The earnings of the Bureau in shape of fees, pay and cost of photographs was Rs. 26,061-5-0 during the year while the cost of maintainig the Bureau was approximately Rs. 23,400 including expenses incurred on account of photohraphic materials.

The finger print slips on record have now been indexed in the new Roneo Cabinets.

Except in a few cases, all finger impressions on disputed documents were photographed on the Epidiascope, which as reported last year has caused a great saving in time and expense.

Fraudulent Civil Suits.

77. Six cases were reported during the year, of which only one, which is under enquiry, was taken up. The existing rules prevented the Criminal Investigation Department from enquiring into the other cases. One case of 1937 was pending in court.

Investigation Department.

78. While Range Detective and District Officers are mainly responsible for dealing with outbreaks of dacoity in districts, the Criminal Investigation Department have continued to assist the district police in dealing with serious outbreaks of a widespread nature. Three inspectors and one sub-inspector were deputed during the year to assist in combating dacoity in Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Saran and the Santal Parganas. Seven officers of this department assisted the district police in the investigation of specialized forms of crime such as note-forgeries, coining, swindling and drugging. Three inspectors and one sub-inspector were wholly occupied for most of the year in the Motihari Treasury Defalcation case which ended in conviction. One inspector was employed in the investigation of the Purnea Civil Court Defalcation case and one inspector and one sub-inspector assisted the railway police in the investigation of the Punjab Mail Derailment at Madhupur. One inspector and four sub-inspectors were employed on miscellaneous enquiries during the year.

Arms Branch.

79. A lost revolver was traced by the Arms Branch.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Motor Vehicles.

80. The number of motor vehicles taxed during the year rose from 8,176 including 524 lorries and 1,168 buses in 1937 to 8,979 including 618 lorries and 1,229 buses.

The tax collected amounted to Rs. 2,79,200-0-9 during the half year ending 30th September 1938. The figure for the half year ending 31st March 1939 is not yet available. In 1937-38, Rs. 5,89,215-13-6 was collected.

1,360 new driving licenses, of which 262 were professional, were issued. 11,011 old licenses, of which 3,987 were professional, were renewed. In 1937, 1,029 new licenses, of which 194 were professional, were issued. 9,476 old licenses, of which 3,551 were professional, were renewed.

440 persons were injured in motor accidents. 87 were injured fatally against 89 in a total of 488 in 1937.

There were 2,455 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, 188 under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and 243 under the Indian Penal Code against 2,451,205 and 256 respectively, in the previous year.

Police Relief Fund.

81. A donation of Rs. 150 was paid to a constable for his treatment at the Itki Sanatorium in April 1938.

A loan of Rs. 100 was advanced to a constable whose house and property were destroyed by fire.

VII—MERITS OF OFFICERS.

Merits of Officers.

82. I am indebted to the Deputy Inspectors-General, and especially to Mr. A. K. Sinha, Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and the Assistant to the Inspector-General (Mr. Carter) for their valuable assistance and advice.

I select the following Superintendents and officiating Superintendents for special mention :—

Messrs. Hare, Johnston, Magrath, Blewitt, Sahay, Walker, Hargreave, Rai Bahadur A. K. P. Sinha, Roy (Offg.), Mullick (Offg.), M. K. Sinha (Offg.), Stallard (Offg.), Whitaker (Offg.) and Baleshwar Prasad (Offg.).

The following officers have been selected by Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents :—

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Messrs. Maguire, Lee and Clerici.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Babu Ram Narayan Sinha, M. Sayid Ali Bashir, Babu Baidya Nath Mazumdar, Rai Bahadur Ashvini Kanta Roy, Rai Bahadur Banshidhar Pandey, Khan Sahib Muhammad Ismail, Rai Sahib Ambujaksha Ganguly, Rai Sahib Jugdeo Prasad Singh, Sardar Bahadur Tiku Singh Thapa (Honorary), Rai Bahadur Ram Briksh Singh, Rai Sahib Ajit Kumar Ganguly, M. Muhammad Abdul Tauhid and Pandit Baleshwar Upadhya.

SERGEANTS-MAJOR.

Godfrey, Stapleton, Walsh, Martin, Arnold, Davis, Toner and Davenport.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. F. C. Beckwith (C. I. D.), Rai Sahib Chedam Tewari (Muzaffarpur), Khan Sahib Abdul Jalil (Patna), Rai Sahib Jitendra Nath Adhikary (C. I. D.), Sri Krishna Lal (P. T. College), Khan Sahib Ibrahim Qully (Gaya), Surendra Nath Palit (E. I. Railway), Triloki Prasad Tewari (Monghyr), Bhudev Chandra Banerji (Singhbhum), Durga Prasad Singh (C. I. D.), Rai Sahib Sheonandan Prasad Sinha (C. I. D.), Panchkauri Misra (Dhanbad), Lachmi Prasad Sinha (Shahabad), Sukhdeo Singh (Saran), Budhinath (C. I. D.), Nihar Kumar Mukherji (C. I. D.), Sailendra Nath Sen (C. I. D.), Baikunth Prasad Roy (Range Detective Staff), Ramji Sahay Verma (C. I. D.), Abani Kanta Roy (Monghyr), Raj Balli Thakur (Champaran), Habibun Nabi (Palamau), Vedananda Jha (C. I. D.), Muhammad Yakub Siddique (Manbhum) and Jamuna Prasad Singh, Offg. (Patna).

SERGEANTS.

Judge and Rice.

SUB-INSPECTORS.

Hanuk Topno (C. T. School), Kailash Jha (Bhagalpur), Ram Lagan Singh (Patna), Dharnidhar Missir (C. I. D.), Bijoy Lal (Range Detective Staff), Pravash Chandra Chakravartty (Singhbhum), Maniruddin Ahmad (Dhanbad), N. J. Osmond (E. I. Railway), Saileshwar Bhattacharyya (E. I.

Railway), Bishambhar Mukharji (Dhanbad), Ram Prasad (C. I. D.), Muhammad Fariduddin Hyder (C. I. D.), Harendra Nath Mitra (Ranchi), Prabhat Chandra Banerji (C. I. D.), Raghubans Narayan Singh (C. I. D.), Sheonandan Sahay (C. I. D.), Sheonandan Prasad Sinha (C. I. D.), Brahamdeo Narayan Sinha (Bhagalpur), Keshav Narayan Singh (C. I. D.), Shiva Nand Missir (Shahabad), Avdesh Kumar Sinha (C. I. D.), Anil Kumar Sarkar (C. I. D.), Tarak Das Bose (C. I. D.), Bibhuty Bhushan Kunar (P. T. College), Saiyid Abdul Salaam (Bhagalpur), Gour Chandra Bhui (Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range Office), Saiyid Muhammad Ali (Champaran), Muzaffar Ali Khan (Santal Parganas), Durga Charan Bose (Saran), Mankeshwar Prasad (Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range Office), Mehta Soma Dutta Law (C. I. D.), Rameshwar Prasad (Monghyr), Rabindra Kumar Moitra (Manbhum), Muhammad Usman Khan (Champaran), Bajrang Behari Lal (Singhbhum), Tej Narayan Singh (Santal Parganas), Nand Kishore Prasad (Palamau), Jug Narayan Singh (Dhanbad), Ram Asis Singh (Gaya) and Ashwini Kumar Mazumdar (Manbhum).

SUBEDAR.

Abdul Hamid Khan (Military Police, Bhagalpur).

JAMADAR.

Ashraff Khan (Mounted Military Police, Shahabad).

ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTORS.

Mahesh Prasad Verma, Ramanand Singh and Gauri Shankar Prasad (C. I. D.)

C. T. BRETT,

Inspector-General of Police.

IMPERIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A.

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART I.—

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	3	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	11	40	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	6	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	1	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	23	3
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	3	12	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	9	85	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	366	1,324	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	10	...
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	1	14	...
		Total	398	1,515	3
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
11	302, 303	Murder	81	338	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	13	34	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	56	233	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	19	151	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	28	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	123	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	12	127	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	191	1,479	5
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	44	...
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	99	1,162	8
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	42	240	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	25	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	19	86	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	30	242	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	24	205	...
		Total	609	4,517	14

MENT A.

crime for the year 1938.

RETURN OF CASES.

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5 — 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	7	13	15	4	10	29	...	...	29	2
7	...	...	2	2	...	3	5	...	...	5	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...
22	...	4	2	...	...	16	19	...	...	19	...
15	...	2	3	9	...	1	10	1	1	11	...
94	2	12	18	33	6	22	61	5	2	66	1
1,690	78	460	464	315	124	115	554	201	86	755	134
11	2	2	1	4	...	2	6	...	...	6	...
15	1	...	2	1	3	7	11	7	1	18	1
1,910	83	488	505	382	137	177	699	216	92	915	138
419	7	48	108	56	58	141	255	...	...	255	6
47	...	4	13	11	7	11	29	1	...	30	1
289	5	54	65	103	31	29	163	3	1	166	2
170	21	32	40	37	16	24	77	1	...	78	...
32	3	2	4	11	2	9	22	1	...	23	1
129	...	28	9	21	2	69	92	1	1	93	...
139	1	39	7	70	2	17	89	...	...	89	3
1,665	18	283	238	333	84	241	663	219	80	882	468
52	3	21	8	5	4	10	19	...	...	19	1
1,253	32	269	137	162	62	228	460	235	72	695	363
282	22	104	44	33	35	37	105	45	9	150	7
30	5	6	3	3	4	5	12	7	...	19	4
105	4	19	10	61	3	7	71	3	3	74	1
271	14	57	27	82	30	53	166	43	15	209	8
229	2	86	34	45	19	33	97	11	...	108	10
5,112	137	1,052	742	1,033	359	914	2,320	570	181	2,890	875

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART I·—

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	77	416	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	47	419	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	33	364	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	29	176	1
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	587	20,232	446
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	773	21,607	448
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	23	216	1
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	7	126	1
		Total ...	30	342	2
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
33	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	58	740	10
		Theft ... ordinary	641	10,808	1,150
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	116	430	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	128	1,170	1
36	419, 420	Cheating	80	464	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6	598	10
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	4	93	9
		Total ...	1,088	14,303	1,181
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,898	42,284	1,648

MENT A—*concld.*

crime for the year 1938.

RETURN OF CASES—*concld.*

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
493	28	21	118	59	53	212	324	1	...	325	2
466	67	105	38	90	19	147	256	8	4	264	...
396	69	58	49	14	21	176	212	29	2	241	9
204	5	56	27	35	18	58	112	33	14	145	5
20,373	575	402	908	1,214	247	17,002	18,909	9	2	18,918	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,932	744	642	1,140	1,412	358	17,595	19,813	80	22	19,893	41
238	18	63	19	29	10	40	80	158	33	238	59
132	2	27	9	26	1	50	78	2	...	80	17
370	20	90	28	55	11	90	158	160	33	318	76
788	28	104	72	287	36	259	592	5	5	597	2
10,299	366	1,180	788	1,955	308	5,639	9,052	1,966	592	11,018	63
545	16	84	102	129	26	168	324	170	48	494	20
1,297	17	127	111	867	116	46	1,030	19	12	1,049	13
544	17	62	110	173	22	99	294	374	31	668	61
649	17	151	55	141	42	146	339	1,858	331	2,197	97
88	5	2	1	15	2	63	89	...	...	89	...
14,210	466	1,710	1,239	3,567	552	6,420	11,720	4,392	1,019	16,112	256
43,534	1,450	3,982	3,654	6,449	1,417	25,196	34,710	5,418	1,347	40,128	1,386

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART I.—

Serial. no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	71	3,728	...
2	......	Consolidated figures for offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	55	823	1
3	Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).	All offences under the Act	36	364	...
		Total ...	162	4,915	1

MENT AA.

crime for the year 1938.

RETURN OF CASES.

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3,799	5	260	93	3,192	122	62	3,376	268	244	3,644	65
877	6	71	79	556	38	119	714	3,760	3,362	4,474	8
400	2	22	58	269	10	33	312	...	...	312	6
5,076	13	353	230	4,017	170	214	4,402	4,028	3,606	8,430	79

STATE

Return of cognizable crime

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	..	...	...
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	19	...	5
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	15	74	10
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	5	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	1	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	10	6
7	212 and 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	14	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	23	130	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,251	8,776	1,240
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	9	1
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	18	5
		Total ...	2,311	9,037	1,276
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
11	302, 303	Murder	179	595	192
12	307	Attempts at murder	21	39	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	110	488	50
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	26	160	39
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	30	5
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	40	7
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	18	90	11
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt	378	2,570	293
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	25	14
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	164	1,667	316
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	60	875	125
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	15	43	7
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	71	197	24
23	354, 356, 357... ...	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	31	233	33
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing dea h or grievous hurt.	20	191	48
		Total ...	1,105	6,743	1,173

MENT A.

for the year 1938.

CONCERNED IN CASES.

Released by magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	53	22	31	1	14	...	...	...	2
...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	15	11	4	...	1	1	1	...	...
...	105	67	38	9	39	9	3	6	1
151	5,238	2,630	2,608	98	3,227	1,201	507	694	1,171
...	8	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	9	2	7	...	2	16	6	10	2
164	5,445	2,751	2,694	110	3,287	1,229	519	710	1,176
49	311	91	220	12	213	...	...	...	9
...	27	13	14	1	23	5	5	...	1
41	353	173	180	16	148	18	2	16	6
7	91	46	45	1	49	1	...	1	...
2	17	15	2	1	6	2	...	2	2
...	32	22	10	2	5	1	1	...	...
3	86	78	8	...	5	...	...	...	3
63	1,117	657	460	30	479	598	187	411	996
...	11	4	7	...	4	60	12	48	2
22	567	303	259	9	240	597	153	414	686
33	185	56	129	8	75	106	13	93	17
...	30	8	22	...	10	28	6	22	11
2	210	143	67	2	31	5	5	...	1
5	178	96	82	2	32	61	23	88	15
12	107	50	57	2	34	...	...	...	10
239	3,322	1,760	1,562	86	1,354	1,482	407	1,075	1,760

STATE

Return of cognizable crime

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	308	1,589	520
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	55	373	72
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	55	364	91
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	21	183	30
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	335	3,186	339
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	774	5,695	1,052
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	44	419	73
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	4	97	19
		Total ...	48	516	92
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
33	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	78	709	91
		Theft ... ordinary	770	5,484	722
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	57	249	39
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	173	1,786	111
36	419, 420	Cheating	119	500	53
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	76	779	108
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	19	...
		Total ...	1,275	9,526	1,124
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,513	31,517	4,717

MENT A—*concld*

for the year 1938.

CONCERNED IN CASES—*concld.*

Released by magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
180	663	258	405	53	519	2	...	2	15
28	277	168	109	8	51	29	17	12	...
19	147	22	125	1	118	78	7	71	44
12	110	56	54	3	41	54	19	35	11
107	2,409	1,641	768	61	603	32	3	29	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	3,606	2,145	1,461	126	1,332	195	46	149	133
8	209	148	61	...	27	434	83	351	146
6	38	33	5	...	13	1	...	1	25
14	247	181	66	...	40	435	83	352	171
14	575	405	170	10	101	5	5	...	6
145	4,038	2,735	1,303	191	1,099	5,860	1,644	4,216	250
2	198	136	62	57	49	233	50	183	18
17	1,648	1,165	483	20	161	24	14	10	22
5	327	230	97	33	145	637	38	599	89
35	339	187	152	2	97	4,973	910	4,063	276
...	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	7,146	4,874	2,272	313	1,652	11,732	2,661	9,071	661
981	19,766	11,711	8,055	635	7,665	15,073	3,716	11,357	3,901

STATEMENT

Return of cognizable crime

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial no.	Law.	Offence	Persons in police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases, reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	30	3,423	91
2	....	Consolidated figures for offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	94	2,085	42
3	Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924).	All offences under this Act ...	21	373	8
		Total ...	145	5,881	141

AA.

for the year 1938.

CONCERNED IN CASES.

Released by magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
37	3,239	3,015	224	6	60	223	203	20	26
...	...	...							
10	2,008	1,886	142	8	110	3,871	3,591	280	9
...	...	...							
1	344	315	29	50	36	...	...	...	5
48	5,591	5,196	395	64	206	4,094	3,794	300	40

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART I.—RETURN

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	1	1
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	120 B(1), 120 B(2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	2	2
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 255A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	133	1,199	1,332
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	5	31	36
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	106	605	711
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	26	33
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	2	38	40
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	2	5	7
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	40	772	812
		Total ...	295	2,678	2,973
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	2	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	2	2
		Total ...	...	4	4

MENT B.

crime for the year 1938.

OF CASES.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN— Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
36	127	254	770	144	1	...	...
4	2	12	12	6	...	...	...
108	30	242	210	121	...	...	...
3	3	12	6	9	...	...	...
				...			
...	...	7	21	12	...	...	...
...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...
...	5	36	725	46	...	...	...
151	169	565	1,748	339	1	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

STATE

Return of Non-Cognizable

PART I.—RETURN

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	19	236	255
		Total ...	19	236	255
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	247	5,153	5,400
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	1	1
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	993	13,967	14,960
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	4	4
		Total ...	1,240	19,125	20,365
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	19	340	359
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	25	420	445
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	322	4,576	4,898
		Total ...	366	5,336	5,702
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	2	2
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	1	4
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	163	1,963	2,126
25	500 to 503 ...	Defamation	38	372	410
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	60	1,053	1,113
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	8	145	153
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, section 106, C. P. C.	...	19	19
		Ditto ditto section 107, C. P. C.	68	622	690
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	92	888	980
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	122	1,058	1,180
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	45	600	645
		Total ...	599	6,724	7,323
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,867	30,552	32,419
		Total ...	1,867	30,552	32,419
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,386	64,656	69,042

MENT B—*contd.*

Crime for the year 1938.

OF CASES—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
124	15	63	17	36	...	...	...
124	15	63	17	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,223	1,071	585	193	328	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5,234	5,254	2,169	1,015	1,288	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
8,457	6,327	2,755	1,208	1,618	...	...	...
164	75	60	37	23	...	...	...
195	105	59	28	50	...	...	...
2,199	1,356	659	269	415	...	...	...
2,558	1,536	778	334	496	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,005	473	373	96	179	...	...	...
201	56	82	27	44	...	...	...
640	196	133	54	90	...	...	...
41	8	24	69	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
23	138	231	238	60	...	...	...
10	220	181	499	70	...	...	...
12	71	218	468	411	...	...	...
56	212	240	90	47	...	...	...
1,992	1,376	1,482	1,561	912	...	...	...
1,879	6,352	2,448	20,973	1,766	1	...	...
1,379	5,852	2,448	20,973	1,766	1	...	...
15,164	14,776	8,091	25,842	5,167	2	...	...

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	120B(1) and 120B(2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc., etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	229	1,470	578
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	5	28	8
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	113	709	152
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	10	27	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	3	4	35
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	2	10	1
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	110	2,051	1,375
		Total ...	472	4,299	2,158
	Class II.—Serious offences against person.				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	...	2	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	2	...
		Total ...	...	4	...
	Class III.—Serious offences against the property.				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	35	272	...
		Total ...	35	272	...

B—*contd.*

Crime for the year 1938.

CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	REMARKS. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	REMARKS. Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	2,200	70	517	1,206	...	274	133	...	...
...	41	...	19	13	...	7	2	...	...
43	931	119	387	285	...	124	16	...	...
...	46	1	23	8	...	12	2	...	...
1	41	...	8	22	...	11	...	...	...
...	13	4	4	3	...	1	1	...	...
37	3,499	21	240	3,079	...	159	...	...	...
158	6,771	215	1,198	4,616	...	588	154	...	...
...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	283	22	185	34	...	34	8	...	...
24	283	22	185	34	...	34	8	...	...

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*			
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	371	3,839	47
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	1	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,816	22,108	1
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	17	...
		Total ...	2,187	25,965	48
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	17	326	10
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	30	284	29
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	719	6,842	1
		Total ...	766	7,452	40
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	4	1	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	257	2,527	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	59	325	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	55	793	2
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	21	398	6
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	5	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, section 106, C. P. C.	...	22	114
		Ditto ditto section 107, C. P. C.	467	1,870	940
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	194	1,315	614
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	778	5,309	648
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	42	547	9
		Total ...	1,877	13,118	2,333
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,971	28,885	6,247
		Total ...	1,971	28,885	6,247
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,808	79,990	10,826

B—*concld.*

Crime for the year 1938.

CONCERNED IN CASES—*concld.*

Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, and number who died escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14(c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	4,111	988	881	329	...	372	1,541	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
719	23,206	5,507	4,908	2,284	...	2,497	8,010	...	...
...	17	8	4	...	...	5	...	...	...
865	27,335	6,503	5,793	2,613	...	2,875	9,551	...	...
5	348	105	99	82	...	23	39	...	...
15	328	89	75	35	...	47	82	...	...
220	7,342	2,225	1,720	648	...	946	1,803	...	..
240	8,018	2,419	1,894	765	...	1,016	1,924	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
103	2,681	645	820	148	...	289	779	...	...
8	376	45	129	42	...	69	91	...	...
25	825	249	278	80	...	49	169	...	...
1	424	3	162	115	...	98	46	...	...
...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	136	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...
15	3,262	732	1,366	558	...	401	205	...	...
30	2,093	237	564	979	...	256	57	...	...
43	6,692	340	2,168	2,445	...	1,576	163	...	...
18	580	75	226	96	...	37	146	...	...
243	17,080	3,328	5,718	4,601	...	2,776	1,657	...	...
1,857	35,246	2,298	3,366	23,176	...	1,223	5,183	...	...
1,857	35,246	2,298	3,366	23,176	...	1,223	5,183	...	...
3,388	94,736	13,785	18,156	35,806	...	8,512	18,477	...	...

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, 1938.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	12,265	2,248	18·3	9,70,529	38,997	4·	
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,034	1,006	97·2	56,448	32,812	58·1	
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	10,559	2,853	27·	3,53,872	51,902	14·6	
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity ...	291	53	18·2	1,20,565	1,619	1·3	
2. Robbery (b) Other robbery	241	56	23·2	10,154	643	6·3	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	339	45	13·2	48,369	2,618	5·4	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	74	8	10·8	18,994	393	2	
Total ...	24,803	6,269	25·2	15,78,931	1,28,984	8·1	
(B) Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	42	12	28·5	532	238	44·7	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	76	10	13·1	9,665	473	4·8	
Total ...	118	22	18·6	10,197	711	6·9	

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength

Commissioner's division.	Serial number.	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of inspectors.	Number of sergeants major.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants.	Number of assistant sub-inspectors.	Number of havildar. Foot.	Number of havildar. Water.	Number of havildar. Mounted.	Number of constables. Foot.	Number of constables. Water.	Number of constables. Mounted.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Patna ...	1	Patna ...	1	2	...	...	7	4	80	3	53	89	...	...	1,365	...	...	1,6
	2	Gaya ..	...	1	...	...	7	1	61	1	55	34	...	...	689	...	...	8
	3	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	61	2	51	27	...	...	593	...	...	7
		Total ...	1	4	...	...	20	6	202	6	159	150	...	...	2,647	...	...	3,1
Tirhut ...	4	Saran ...	...	1	...	...	5	1	54	2	47	29	...	...	586	...	...	7
	5	Champaran ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	39	...	35	17	...	...	379	...	...	4
	6	Muzaffarpur ...	1	1	...	...	6	1	53	...	37	24	...	...	493	...	...	6
	7	Darbhanga ...	...	1	...	...	5	1	43	...	42	24	...	...	507	...	..	6
		Total ...	1	4	...	...	20	4	189	2	161	94	...	...	1,965	...	...	2,4
Bhagalpur	8	Monghyr ..	...	1	...	...	6	1	51	2	40	24	...	...	547	...	...	6
	9	Bhagalpur ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	54	1	44	22	...	...	483	...	...	6
	10	Purnea ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	71	1	55	29	...	...	646	...	...	8
	11	Santal Parganas ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	42	...	32	17	...	...	406	...	...	5
		Total ...	...	4	...	...	27	4	218	4	171	92	...	...	2,082	...	..	2,6
Chota Nagpur.	12	Hazaribagh ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	59	...	52	20	...	...	509	...	...	6
	13	Ranchi ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	55	1	44	26	...	...	501	...	...	6
	14	Palamau ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	35	...	30	9	...	...	291	...	...	3
	15	Manbhum, Sadr ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	36	...	29	14	...	...	304	...	...	3
		Manbhum, Dhanbad	...	1	...	...	3	1	32	1	29	20	...	...	348	...	..	4
	16	Singhbhum ...	...	2	...	...	4	2	26	2	25	25	...	...	414	...	...	5
		Total ...	...	7	...	...	30	7	243	4	209	114	...	...	2,367	...	...	2,9
	17	Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	...	25	...	50	...	30	...	...	...	47	...	...	1
	18	Inspector-General's office.	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	...	
		Total ...	2	3	...	...	25	...	54	...	32	...	...	...	71	...	...	1
		Total of regular police.	4	22	...	...	122	21	906	16	732	450	...	...	9,132	...	...	11,4
	19	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	
	20	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	...	21	...	...	9	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	6	2	15	1	...	24	...	...	20	...	...	(
	21	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	...	...	...	...	8	...	22	...	14	9	...	...	168	...	...	2
	22	East Indian Railway Police.	...	1	...	...	4	...	35	1	34	9	...	...	220	...	...	30
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	7	...	57	1	48	18	...	...	388	...	...	5
		Range reserves.																
	23	Northern range ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	11	...	...	179	...	...	1
	24	Southern range	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	7	...	...	119	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	18	...	..	298	...	...	3
		Grand Total ...	4	24	25	28	135	25 (a)	984	18	782 (b)	510	...	...	9,838	...	...	*12,3

* Includes 25 Assistant and 28 Deput

The figures shown in column 20 do not tally wi

(a) Inspectors of the armed branch are designat

(b) Writer head-constables are now designated as assistant sub-inspecto

MENT D.

and cost of Police for 1938.

Total cost payable from Imperial and provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 21 and 22).	Area of district, in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police. To area.	Proportion of police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	2,068	1,846,474	281,937	30	41	1—1·2	1—1,153	4,366	2—1
...	...	...	4,714	23,88,462	135,993	36	16	1—5·5	1—2,863	2,441	2—1
...	...	...	4,372	1,993,489	117,630	30	10	1—5·9	1—2,690	4,062	5—1
...	...	...	11,154	6,228,425	535,560	96	67	1—3·4	1—1,952	10,869	3—1
...	...	...	2,683	2,486,468	70,475	28	14	1—3·7	1—3,434	3,012	4—1
...	...	...	3,531	2,145,687	45,486	20	6	1—7·4	1—4,517	1,956	4—1
...	...	...	3,036	2,941,025	82,241	23	13	1—4·9	1—4,789	2,894	4—1
...	...	...	3,348	3,166,094	104,823	22	13	1—5·3	1—5,090	3,221	5—1
...	...	...	12,598	10,739,274	303,025	93	46	1—5·2	1—4,410	11,083	4—1
...	...	...	3,927	2,287,154	126,008	21	10	1—5·8	1—3,408	3,542	5—1
...	...	...	4,283	2,234,632	89,080	25	7	1—7·	1—3,657	3,395	5—1
...	...	...	4,917	2,186,543	46,223	29	8	1—6·	1—2,699	3,120	3—1
...	...	...	5,456	2,051,472	52,221	17	4	1—10·7	1—4,054	2,710	5—1
...	..	...	18,583	8,759,801	313,532	92	29	1—7·1	1—3,371	12,767	4—1
...	...	...	7,021	1,517,357	50,857	31	6	1—10·8	1—2,377	1,729	2—1
...	...	...	7,102	1,567,149	64,581	31	8	1—11·1	1—2,467	1,635	2—1
...	...	...	4,916	818,736	24,025	20	1	1—13·3	1—2,212	735	1—1
...	...	...	3,308	1,289,798	40,037	21	5	1—8·5	1—3,324	1,546	3—1
...	...	...	787	521,092	16,356	10	7	1—1·8	1—1,200	1,746	4—1
...	...	...	3,879	929,802	114,435	12	7	1—7·7	1—1,867	1,214	2—1
...	...	...	27,013	6,643,934	310,291	125	34	1—9·1	1—2,234	8,605	2—1
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	69,348	32,371,434	1,462,408	406	176	1—6·1	1—2,844	...	...
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
—	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	1,084	......	......	10	...	...	......	674	3—1
...	...	...	1,057	......	......	17	...	...	......	728	2—1
...	...	...	2,141	......	......	27	...	...	......	1,402	2—1
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
67,01,357	...	67,01,357	69,348	32,371,434	1,462,408	433	176	1—5·6	1—2,633	44,726	3—1

Superintendents shown in columns 7 and 8.
those shown in columns 3 and 4 of statement E which exclude superior officers.
as sergeants-major.
and illiterate head constables as havildars.

STATEMENT D (1)

Showing the strength and cost of the military police in the year 1938.

Unit.	District.	Sanctioned strength of police force paid from provincial revenues. Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant Commandants.	Number of subadars and jamadars.	Number of dafadars, havildars and naiks.	Number of sipahis (including buglers).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 5 to 7).	Cost of police. Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Vacancies on the 31st December. Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
"A" Company	Bhagalpur...	(d)	...	2	13(b)	97	112	...	34,575 1 0	12,286 15 0	46,862 0 0	...	...
"B & C" Companies.	Ranchi ...	(d)	1(a)	4	25(b)	193	223	...	67,496 2 0	46,360 4 11	1,13,856 6 11	...	4
Mounted military police.	Shahabad...	(d)	...	7(c)	12	125	144	...	52,529 12 0	82,026 9 3	1,34,556 5 3	...	2
	Total ...	...	1	13	50	415	479	...	1,54,600 15 0	1,40,673 13 2	2,95,274 12 2	...	6

(a) Second-in-command.

(b) Including one Armourer-Havildar.

(c) Including one Resaldar.

(d) The Superintendents of Police at Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Shahabad in addion to their ordinary duties.

STATEMENT E.

STAT

Return showing equipment, discipline an

ange.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament on the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other offence Officers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
uthern	Patna	94	1,507	91	1,495	...	283	11	...	13	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Gaya	70	778	67	771	...	208	4	...	...	3	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	70	671	63	663	...	193	2	1	6	10	33	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	234	2,956	221	2,929	...	684	17	1	19	17	181	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
orthern	Saran	62	662	54	659	...	181	4	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran	44	431	42	426	...	147	2	...	2	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Muzaffarpur	60	554	59	554	...	165	3	1	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Darbhanga	49	573	43	567	...	172	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	215	2,220	198	2,206	...	665	13	1	4	5	42	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
	Monghyr	60	611	55	607	...	216	4	...	5	1	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	62	549	56	547	...	176	2	1	...	5	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea	80	730	73	725	[illegible]	229	3	...	3	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Santal Parganas ...	51	455	47	452	...	173	2	...	2	7	14	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	Total ...	253	2,345	231	2,331	...	794	11	1	10	21	77	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
outhern	Hazaribagh	68	581	59	575	...	169	2	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranchi	64	571	58	570	...	190	8	...	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palamau	40	330	37	329	...	134	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum { Sadr ...	41	347	35	344	...	109	2	...	3	4	15	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
	Manbhum { Dhanbad ...	37	397	36	393	...	104	1	...	3	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Singhbhum	34	464	31	456	...	107	4	...	5	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	284	2,690	256	2,667	...	813	14	...	15	17	76	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
	C. I. D.	75	77	71	77	...	...	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspector-General's office staff	4	26	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	79	103	75	102	...	...	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
outhern	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	9	14	9	14	...	60	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
orthern	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	15	30	15	29	...	446	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	44	24	43	...	506	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
orthern	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	25	191	23	190	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
outhern	East Indian Railway ...	40	263	35	268	...	...	1	...	..	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	65	454	58	458	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Range Reserves :— Northern Range	5	191	5	191	...	162	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Southern Range... ...	3	127	3	127	...	108	3	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	318	8	318	...	270	8	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	1,162 (a)	11,130	1,071	11,049	... (b)	3,782 (c)	114 (d)	3	49	63 (e)	392	...	6	...	...	...	12	1

(a) Excluding 81 officers shown in columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of statement D.
(b) 482 rifles in the possession of the Military Police companies, vide columns 7 and 8 of the armam
(c) These are muskets ·410 bore shown in column 60 of the armament statement.
(d) 13 revolvers in the possession of the military police companies, vide column 10 of the armament statem
(e) Minor punishments have been excluded.

MENT E.

general internal management of the force for the year 1938.

Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Constables. Under 3 years' service.	Number of Constables. Of 3 years and under 7 years.	Number of Constables. Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Number of Constables. Of 10 years and under 15 years.	Number of Constables. Of 15 years and under 20 years.	Number of Constables. Of 20 years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of— Admission into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of— Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of— Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	532	91	1,495	226	208	151	241	247	284	40	1	13	8	...	3	34·1	2·3	·1
...	...	67	647	91	103	47	118	112	218	17	...	...	...	...	5	29·2	·8	·5
...	298	63	663	121	45	38	82	84	221	46	1	7	9	...	9	24·5	·9	1·2
...	830	221	2,805	438	356	236	441	443	723	103	2	20	17	...	17	30·6	2·5	·5
...	145	54	654	83	101	44	90	74	192	14	1	2	...	...	...	18·2	·9	...
...	105	42	426	52	75	49	35	43	122	10	2	2	...	...	3	38·8	1·2	·6
...	226	59	554	68	60	55	77	62	171	28	1	...	1	...	4	26·9	·5	·6
...	304	43	565	78	66	52	58	50	197	20	...	...	1	...	7	21·4	·7	1·1
...	780	198	2,199	281	302	200	260	229	682	72	4	4	2	...	14	25·2	1·7	·5
...	...	55	540	105	80	48	58	92	160	23	...	5	3	...	4	25·9	·6	·6
...	199	56	547	68	89	60	62	61	143	19	...	1	1	...	1	34·4	1·06	·1
...	200	73	725	114	125	101	158	66	82	16	6	3	...	1	4	38·4	1·5	·5
...	...	47	452	80	62	65	49	46	101	13	1	2	...	...	3	19·6	·4	·6
...	399	231	2,264	367	356	274	327	265	486	71	7	11	4	1	12	30·6	2·5	·4
...	188	59	575	73	90	51	77	73	142	15	...	1	...	...	4	29·6	1·2	·6
...	229	58	569	85	68	62	86	73	127	24	4	3	2	...	1	26·5	·8	·1
...	132	37	39	39	32	23	63	75	58	16	1	...	...	...	1	59·5	1·9	·2
...	73	35	341	58	38	27	50	55	76	13	...	3	10	...	2	31·3	1·07	·5
...	...	36	372	43	49	22	127	53	51	4	2	3	...	...	5	38·9	1·4	1·1
...	150	31	456	80	51	41	106	63	69	5	...	5	7	...	5	14·5	·5	1·0
...	772	256	2,352	378	328	226	509	392	523	77	7	15	19	...	18	31·8	2·7	·6
...	...	71	77	6	6	4	7	7	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	2·7	·08	...
...	...	4	25	1	2	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	·06	...
...	...	75	102	7	8	7	14	8	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	2·8	·05	...
...	...	9	14	1	1		4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
...	...	15	29	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	·02	...
...	...	24	43	1	5	1	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	·05	...
...	73	23	190	19	12	17	30	32	58	4	...	...	...	...	1	7·5	·4	·4
...	142	35	261	44	41	29	42	16	48	11	2	...	...	...	...	20·4	·3	...
...	215	58	451	63	53	46	72	48	106	15	2	...	...	...	1	15·06	·6	...
...	...	5	191	8	67	46	49	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·4	·01	...
...	7	3	127	16	74	17	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23·	·8	...
...	7	8	318	24	141	63	61	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23·3	1·5	...
...	3,003	1,071	10,534	1,559	1,549	1,053	1,689	1,398	2,540	339	23	51	43	1	62	27·8	2·3	·5

tatement, have not been shown in this statement.

have not been shown in this statement.

Statement of the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts in the

District.	Number of inhabitants according to the census of 1931.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 6.	Total number of police-stations and out-posts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chaukidari shelters in existence.	Total number of dafadar chaukidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.			
Patna ...	1,846,474	3,172	168	90	3,430	9,54,354	29	19	99
Gaya ...	2,388,462	4,176	...	68	4,244	2,55,049	35	14	335
Shahabad ...	1,993,489	4,203	145	61	4,408	2,56,788	29	6	339
Total ...	6,228,425	11,551	313	219	12,082	14,66,191	93	39	773
Saran ...	2,486,468	3,972	...	...	3,972	2,49,492	27	10	...
Champaran ...	2,145,687	2,259	...	...	2,259	1,46,189	20	13	148
Muzaffarpur ...	2,941,025	4,891	...	...	4,891	2,34,768	22	5	249
Darbhanga ...	3,166,094	4,437	...	...	4,437	2,65,764	22	2	292
Total ...	10,739,274	15,559	...	...	15,559	8,96,213	91	30	689
Monghyr ...	2,287,154	3,707	...	...	3,707	2,27,642	21	9	174
Bhagalpur ...	2,234,632	3,736	...	...	3,736	2,26,896	24	8	...
Purnea ...	2,186,543	4,923	...	...	4,923	3,57,354	31	24	...
Santal Parganas	2,051,472	...	2,890	1,150	4,040	1,85,516	90	41	...
Total ...	8,759,801	12,366	2,890	1,150	16,406	9,97,408	166	82	174
Hazaribagh ...	1,517,357	2,268	...	439	2,707	15,273	34	32	...
Ranchi ...	1,567,149	2,472	...	70	2,542	1,34,032	30	30	...
Palamau ...	818,736	1,224	...	37	1,261	59,712	20	20	...
Manbhum { Sadr	1,289,798	2,113	...	1,546	3,659	1,02,868	21	...	...
Manbhum { Dhanbad.	521,092	601	...	45	646	43,233	10	10	...
Singhbhum ...	929,802	641	...	633	1,274	64,190	9	2	...
Total ...	6,643,934	9,319	...	2,770	12,089	4,17,143	124	94	...
Grand total ...	32,371,434	48,795	3,203	4,139	56,136	37,76,960	474	245	1,636

MENT E (2).

province of Bihar with figures of the rewards and punishments given during the year 1938.

Number judicially punished. For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, I. P. C.	Number judicially punished. For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13 and 14 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	Remarks. Special explanation of figures indicating excessive or too few punishments or rewards should be given—when a chaukidar is judicially convicted and departmentally dismissed in consequence, care must be taken not to make double entry for the purposes of column 15.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								Rs.	
...	1	17	611	18·3	...	703	20·	3,843	
1	1	27	858	20·9	81	1,176	29·6	4,474	
3	3	36	1,483	34·5	1	745	16·9	1,075	
4	5	80	2,952	25·1	82	2,624	22·3	9,392	
3	6	56	1,937	50·4	27	1,041	26·8	3,606	
...	...	14	1,117	50·	...	1,240	54·8	2,378	
...	1	22	490	10·4	1	509	10·4	1,481	
1	1	36	1,405	32·5	4	1,318	29·7	7,445	
4	8	128	4,949	32·7	32	4,108	26·6	14,910	
...	1	44	776	22·1	30	872	24·3	5,535	
4	3	22	1,677	45·6	9	963	26·	2,718	
...	...	16	3,000	61·2	...	1,600	32·5	7,302	
...	...	63	962	25·3	22	1,005	25·4	1,475	
4	4	145	6,415	40·	61	4,440	27·4	17,030	
...	...	58	184	8·9	...	854	31·5	1,883	
...	1	18	502	20·4	274	1,062	52·5	3,882	
...	...	10	834	66·9	...	1,014	80·4	2,465	
...	2	13	814	22·6	...	1,296	35·4	2,338	
...	3	1	386	60·3	1	394	61·1	417	
...	3	4	412	32·8	7	149	12·2	277	
...	9	104	3,132	26·8	282	4,769	41·7	11,262	
12	26	457	17,448	31·9	457	15,941	29·2	52,594	

STATEMENT E (3).

Receipts and disbursements, etc., of the district chaukidari reward fund for the year 1938.

District.	Balance to the credit of chaukidari reward fund by the close of 1938.	Amount credited to the fund during 1938.			Amount paid from chaukidari reward fund during 1938.	Balance to the credit of the year 1937.	Remarks.
		Under section 38.	Under other sections.	Total.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Patna	604 5 4	(a)	2,943 7 6	2,943 7 6	3,065 12 0	482 0 10	(a) Separate figur[es] under section 38 a[re] not available.
Gaya	3,510 6 3	1,635 5 0	2,988 13 0	4,624 2 0	4,473 10 0	3,660 14 3	
Shahabad ...	*1,985 11 0	2,016 3 8	1,417 7 9	3,433 11 5	2,766 11 0	2,652 11 5	*Corrected figures.
Total ...	6,100 6 7	3,651 8 8	7,349 12 3	11,001 4 11	10,306 1 0	6,795 10 6	
Saran	810 7 4	3,058 1 1	1,101 12 0	4,159 13 1	3,606 6 0	1,363 14 5	
Champaran ...	1,754 3 1	1,049 4 0	965 2 0	2,014 6 0	2,378 8 0	1,390 1 1	
Muzaffarpur ...	2,294 8 0	1,014 6 0	2,250 3 6	3,264 9 6	2,172 1 0	3,387 0 6	
Darbhanga ...	2,775 1 9	1,598 10 0	2,200 2 3	3,798 12 3	7,444 13 0	—870 15 0	
Total ...	7,634 4 2	6,720 5 1	6,517 3 9	13,237 8 10	15,601 12 0	5,270 1 0	
Monghyr	1,766 14 0	1,310 11 0	1,405 2 9	2,715 13 9	5,430 0 0	—947 4 3	
Bhagalpur ...	1,179 7 6	2,692 12 0	1,030 15 0	3,723 11 0	2,717 10 0	2,185 8 6	
Purnea	1,208 13 11	6,646 13 0	1,503 2 0	8,149 15 0	8,511 5 0	847 7 11	
Santal Parganas ...	768 7 9	857 10 1	513 0 0	1,370 10 1	952 8 0	1,186 9 10	
Total ...	4,923 11 2	11,507 14 1	4,452 3 9	15,960 1 10	17,611 7 0	3,272 6 0	
Grand Total ...	18,658 5 11	21,879 11 10	18,319 3 9	40,198 15 7	43,519 4 0	15,338 1 6	

[State]ment showing the demands, collections, remissions and balances of chaukidari tax in the Chota Nagpur Divisio[n] for the year 1938.

District.	Demand for the year.			Total collections during the year 1938.	Arrears written off as irrecoverable.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
[Hazari]bagh ...	3,433	1,77,782	1,81,215	1,71,424	4,844	4,947	
*	8,245	1,84,090	1,92,335	1,52,004	30,952	9,379	*The difference from last year's figure is due to wrong adjustment of figures in District office.
[Palam]au	8,835	75,366	84,201	69,627	3,581	10,993	
[Singhbh]um	29,487	2,16,750	2,46,237	1,79,844	41,219	25,174	
[Manbh]um*	4,329	50,988	55,317	45,840	916	8,561	
Total ...	54,329	7,04,976	7,59,305	6,18,739	81,512	59,054	

Statement showing additional police appointed during the year 1938.

Name of district.	Number of additional police force.	Number of additional police entertained.					Remarks showing the place at which quartered, the period for which sanctioned, and the reasons for which appointed.
		Deputy Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Havildars.	Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nil.					

 8 Police.

Statement showing the true cases of serious crime from 1931 *to* 1938.

Years.	Rioting, Serial 9, Statement A.	Murder, Serial 11.	Culpable homicide, Serial 13.	Administering stupefying drugs, Serial 19.	Dacoity, Serial 25.	Robbery, Serial 26.	House-breaking, Serial 29.	Theft (ordinary), Serial 33.	Theft (cattle), Serial 33.	Receiving stolen property, Serial 35.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1930—1931-35(average) ...	768	275	163	15	437	170	14,860	8,727	511	729
1936	668	260	145	10	364	212	16,647	9,271	762	958
1937	698	273	148	14	259	235	16,588	9,501	546	913
1938	755	255	166	19	325	264	18,918	11,018	597	1,049

STATEMENT J.

Security cases, 1938.

Commissioner's division.	District.	Number of cases instituted on report of the police and cases instituted by complaint to magistrate and referred to police for investigation.	Number of cases instituted by petition before magistrate and not referred to police for investigation.	Number of cases in column 3 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for one year or less.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for more than one year and not exceeding three years.	Number of cases in column 3 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in Court.	Number of cases in which security accepted.	Number of cases in which security not accepted.	Number of cases remaining pending at the close of the year.	Number of casesin which proceedings have been dropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Patna ...	Patna ...	45	...	32	29	3	9	...	...	5	36	1	31	3	1
	Gaya ...	48	...	29	27	2	8	...	...	4	32	...	29	11	...
	Shahabad ...	41	...	31	27	4	3	...	...	4	30	1	30	7	...
	Total ...	134	...	92	83	9	20	...	...	13	98	2	90	21	1
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	60	...	41	41	...	5	...	...	10	36	3	38	13	1
	Champaran ...	25	...	15	14	1	1	...	...	5	11	...	15	8	1
	Muzaffarpur...	85	...	66	61	5	6	...	...	9	63	3	63	11	2
	Darbhanga ...	62	...	41	37	4	9	...	...	5	45	2	39	11	...
	Total ...	232	...	163	153	10	21	...	...	29	155	8	155	43	4
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	51	...	30	29	1	7	...	...	2	35	1	29	14	...
	Bhagalpur ...	49	...	35	31	4	3	...	...	4	34	...	35	11	...
	Purnea ..	72	...	48	48	...	13	...	...	8	53	...	48	7	4
	Santal Parganas.	43	...	31	31	...	4	...	...	8	23	2	29	8	...
	Total ...	215	...	144	139	5	27	...	...	22	145	3	141	40	4
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	14	...	11	10	...	3	...	...	1	13	...	11	...	...
	Ranchi ...	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	...
	Palamau ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
	Manbhum ...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	6	...	...
	Dhanbad ...	11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	2	...
	Singhbhum...	18	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	13	2	1
	Total ...	59	...	49	48	...	3	...	...	3	49	4	45	6	1
	Grand total...	640	...	448	423	24	71	...	..	67	447	17	431	110	10

RECONVICTION OF OLD OFFENDERS.

Statement of reconvictions for the year 1938.

District.	Number of persons convicted during the year under classes III and V.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom one previous conviction proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom two previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom three previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom four previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom more than five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year preceding.	Percentage of column 12 to column 11.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ...	568	136	23·9	54	14	17	16	14	21	520	100	19·2	
Gaya ...	452	78	17·2	33	13	16	8	2	6	332	70	21·0	
Shahabad ...	567	49	8·6	24	16	3	2	...	4	577	88	15·2	
Total ...	1,587	263	16·5	111	43	36	26	16	31	1,429	258	18·0	
Saran ...	333	60	18·0	28	8	4	2	1	17	482	73	15·1	
Champaran ...	415	66	15·9	30	14	13	6	2	1	378	80	21·1	
Muzaffarpur ...	452	77	17·0	38	20	9	4	1	5	405	91	22·4	
Darbhanga ...	539	104	19·2	51	23	5	8	4	13	477	82	17·1	
Total ...	1,739	307	17·6	147	65	31	20	8	36	1,742	326	18·7	
Monghyr ...	592	91	15·3	60	10	6	4	2	9	575	87	15·1	
Bhagalpur ...	687	98	14·2	48	24	13	5	1	7	477	67	14·0	
Purnea ...	416	53	12·7	32	8	3	2	2	6	300	51	17·0	
Santal Parganas	604	83	13·7	45	15	8	4	2	9	485	73	15·0	
Total ...	2,299	325	14·1	185	57	30	15	7	31	1,837	278	15·1	
Hazaribagh ...	459	43	9·3	28	4	4	3	1	3	364	44	12·0	
Ranchi ...	343	81	23·6	46	11	9	7	3	5	337	58	17·2	
Palamau ...	181	31	17·1	18	8	2	1	2	...	239	41	17·1	
Manbhum ...	319	54	16·9	26	7	2	...	2	16	285	40	14·0	
Dhanbad ...	197	42	21·3	21	12	4	5	...	...	197	50	25·3	
Singhbhum ...	219	71	32·4	17	20	11	10	4	9	284	54	19·0	
Total ...	1,718	322	18·7	156	62	32	26	12	33	1,706	287	16·8	
GRAND TOTAL...	7,343	1,217	16·5	599	227	129	87	43	131	6,714	1,149	17·2	

REMANDS, 1938.

Comparative Statement showing the percentages of remands for the years 1934 *to* 1938.

District.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings.					Percentage of cases remanded six or more times.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	37·5	37·0	47·5	45·03	53·6	23·4	20·9	16·0	16·4	13·8
Gaya	46·3	36·0	43·8	42·1	50·4	15·7	15·0	12·2	14·9	15·8
Shahabad ...	38·6	36·1	30·6	38·8	40·5	16·8	12·4	22·2	7·3	12·1
Patna Division ...	40·8	36·4	41·1	42·2	48·6	19·0	16·5	12·0	13·1	14·0
Saran	56·7	52·1	51·5	51·4	45·7	10·8	4·4	11·5	12·6	21·1
Champaran ...	46·7	34·2	43·8	53·2	58·5	7·8	13·8	11·5	5·9	7·3
Muzaffarpur ...	51·3	43·3	43·2	52·2	53·06	11·9	8·7	12·7	10·4	11·7
Darbhanga ...	53·6	48·0	60·1	50·9	51·3	11·5	12·1	10·2	15·09	17·3
Tirhut Division ...	51·9	44·4	49·3	51·9	52·05	10·4	9·6	11·5	10·9	14·3
Monghyr ...	55·0	36·2	43·4	49·7	54·3	11·9	14·2	16·8	14·6	9·1
Bhagalpur ...	35·8	40·4	40·7	47·5	44·1	12·7	5·8	13·8	18·06	13·7
Purnea ...	50·3	28·7	46·5	53·9	58·3	15·6	18·5	11·3	12·08	5·5
Santal Parganas ...	60·0	52·1	62·8	52·5	51·5	2·9	4·8	6·1	5·8	8·4
Bhagalpur Division ...	50·9	39·6	49·2	50·6	51·3	10·6	10·6	11·3	12·7	9·6
Hazaribagh ...	67·1	56·6	58·2	58·07	51·2	2·5	2·7	7·5	5·6	14·3
Ranchi	70·4	69·9	67·5	58·4	51·9	3·5	5·4	5·6	7·6	8·7
Palamau	61·7	53·7	68·4	53·9	43·7	8·5	7·1	7·7	10·4	17·7
Manbhum ...	69·1	48·1	52·8	53·2	57·4	6·9	8·2	5·3	8·3	4·06
Dhanbad	63·0	61·1	61·3	44·8	52·1	6·8	4·5	14·8	20·9	13·5
Singhbhum ...	66·9	51·4	63·9	47·7	42·4	5·3	11·2	5·1	12·3	18·9
Chota Nagpur Division	67·1	57·2	61·7	53·2	50·2	5·2	6·5	7·1	10·3	12·5
Provincial percentage	53·6	44·7	51·5	49·7	50·6	10·8	10·5	11·5	11·7	12·4

BGP (Police) 8—520—4-11-1939—HCDG and others.

No. 3318-P.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

The 11th October 1939.

READ—

The report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1938.

LT.-COL. A. E. J. C. McDOWELL, C.I.E., held charge up to 12th March 1938 and Mr. C. T. Brett, C.I.E., I.P., held charge for the remainder of the year.

Government view with grave concern the general increase in crime throughout the province during the year under review. Theft increased from 9,501 cases in 1937 to 11,018 in 1938, burglary from 16,588 to 18,918, robbery from 235 to 264, dacoity from 259 to 325 and rioting from 698 to 755. The increase in theft and burglary was due to better reporting, floods in reverine areas, uneven distribution of rainfall and the pre-occupation of police in dealing with agrarian, industrial and other disturbances.

Government note with pleasure the attempts that are being made both by the magistracy and the police to enlist the co-operation of the general public in the detection and prevention of crime and the formation of village defence forces in the areas specially affected by robberies and dacoities.

2. *Political activity.*—The political prisoners in the Hazaribagh Central Jail went on hunger strike in January and the Congress Ministry resigned on the 15th February 1938 on the issue of their release. This resignation was later withdrawn following the issue of a statement by His Excellency the Viceroy and all the political prisoners were released. The year was marked by a wave of Kisan agitation which steadily increased in momentum. With the advent of the sowing season numerous disputes were organised concerning the cultivation of 'bakast' lands in Gaya, in the Sasaram subdivision of Shahabad, in West Monghyr and the bordering areas of the Patna district. In the Barahiya Tal (Monghyr) there was a long and obstinate contest between the landlords and tenants punctuated with violence on both sides and crop-looting. The matter was referred more than once to arbitration but was still not concluded at the end of this year. Reora in the Gaya district was another storm centre and was made the scene of a systematic campaign of trespass and forcible cultivation by Pandit Jadu Nandan Sharma. Orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were issued against him and his lieutenants but were withdrawn subsequently. Later, on the arrest of the Pandit and his followers, the "Satyagraha" gradually slackened and the parties finally agreed to an arbitrated settlement.

On the 2nd June a somewhat sensational case occurred at Gaya when local socialists arrested a constable while he was purchasing vegetables on the plea that he was levying an exaction of one pice from vegetable sellers. He was dragged to the socialist office and bound and fastened to a pillar on the balcony of the first floor and exhibited to the public. Malaya Krishna

Brahmacharyya, an ex-terrorist and the leading spirit in the escapade and three of his associates were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

3. *Revolutionary activity.*—There was only one terrorist outrage during the year. On the 14th April, Ram Singh *alias* Zamin Ali while absconding in the Pipradih Train dacoity case of the United Provinces visited Gaya along with Nikeshwar Datta. They aroused the suspicions of a taxi driver and when the latter refused to take them to Koderma, Ram Singh took up a revolver and threatened him and his clearner. Subsequently the absconders fled towards the Brahmjoni hill and a police party located them. Ram Singh opened fire, injuring a Police Sub-Inspector. Nikeshwar was arrested next morning and Ram Singh, who escaped, was arrested later in Gonda district, United Provinces. They were convicted early in 1939, Ram Singh being sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and N. Dutta to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. *Communal situation.*—It is to be regretted that the communal situation deteriorated to such an extent that any trivial incident was apt to precipitate rioting. In order to deal effectively with the recurring communal and other disturbances a temporary increase in the Range Reserve of 15 Havildars and 225 Constables was sanctioned. The intensive activity and propaganda of the Muslim League was a contributing factor in the deterioration of the communal situation. The Bakr-id and Muharram festivals passed without serious trouble though there were numerous small outbreaks. In April on the occasion of Ramnavami festival in Jamshedpur a Mahabir Jhanda procession was stopped from passing the site on which new central mosque was under construction. Crowds estimated at over 40,000 collected and the police ultimately had to disperse the Muhammadans by a *lathi* charge and with great difficulty averted a serious clash. There was apprehension of trouble at a number of places at the Chehlum festival. In May, a sensational incident occurred in village Tilkori in the Hazaribagh district. A number of Hindus invaded the house of a Muslim labourer where it was rumoured that beef was being prepared for a marriage feast and assaulted and submitted the inmates to most humiliating indignities. All the Hindus were finally convicted. Towards the end of July, a bad outbreak of rioting occurred in Bhagalpur arising out of a Rath Jatra procession and many lives were lost. A serious situation developed as a result of the decision of the Muhammadans of Amin in Jamui police-station of Monghyr to slaughter cows at any time at Ekaria Tanr, adjoining the Hindu village of Ekaria. Notices under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code were issued and were later extended for six months. A large police force had to be stationed there for two months, and proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were drawn up but were subsequently dropped on the intervention of the leaders of both the two communities, and on the assurance of the Muhammadan party that nothing would be done that was likely to cause trouble. The question was debated by the Muslim League in its All-India meeting in Patna in December and the issue was left to the Provincial Working Committee to decide. No decision was given by the end of the year.

5. *Additional Police.*—No additional police were employed during the year 1938.

6. *Village Police.*—The work of the village police was on the whole satisfactory and the reporting of ordinary crime was fairly prompt. But a tendency to suppress information in communal and agrarian cases has become noticeable and this tendency requires to be very firmly dealt with. In Saran the efforts of a daffadar and a chaukidar averted a riot during the Bakr-id. In Champaran, a chaukidar managed to lure 4 Doms, absconding from the Criminal Tribe Settlement of Chauterwa, to his house where he trapped them with the help of villagers. In Monghyr, a daffadar captured an escaped prisoner single handed. At Ranchi, a chaukidar arrested a person

who had committed a murder the previous night, and in Singhbhum another chaukidar effected the arrest of an accused in a murder case. There were a number of other cases in which chaukidars rendered valuable services in the detection of cases.

7. *Cognisable crimes.*—Cognisable cases rose from 35,596 in 1937 to 40,128 in 1938. Culpable homicide, rioting, dacoity, burglary, ordinary theft, cattle-theft and robbery increased by 10.8, 7.5, 2.3, 37.3, 8.5, and 10.9 per cent respectively. Only murder decreased by 7 per cent.

8. *Non-cognisable crimes.*—There were 64,656 cases in 1938, as against 63,917 cases in 1937. The increase is mainly represented by cases under minor offences against the person.

9. *Old offenders.*—Sentences passed on old offenders were usually adequate.

10. *Crimes committed by persons on bail.*—The number of cases increased to 14 in 1938, as against 3 in 1937. The police advised against the grant of bail in 9 of these cases.

11. *False cases.*—As compared with 1937, a slightly larger percentage of the persons, who brought maliciously false cases, were prosecuted and a smaller percentage of those prosecutions resulted in convictions. The largest percentage was in Dhanbad and the smallest in Darbhanga. The percentage of awards of compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to cases declared false after trial increased from 50 per cent in 1937 to 67.8 per cent in 1938. In Gaya, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, no use at all appears to have been made of the section.

12. *Remands.*—The disposal of criminal cases was slightly more expeditious than in the year 1937. The percentage of cases remanded 6 or more times was high in Saran, Singhbhum, Darbhanga and Palamau. There was a marked improvement in Dhanbad and Purnea in this respect as compared with 1937.

13. *Criminal Tribes.*—There were 4,836 registered members at the close of the year, belonging to 10 tribes and 70 gangs as against 5,038 in the previous year. 399 members were convicted of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act or the Indian Penal Code or bound down under the preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 428 in 1937.

14. *Motor Vehicles.*—There was an increase in the number of motor vehicles taxed as compared with the previous year. There was a slight increase in the proportion of the accidents which proved fatal. 440 persons were injured in motor accidents as against 488 in 1937.

15. *General.*—His Excellency the Governor of Bihar endorses the Inspector-General's appreciation of the satisfactory relations with Nepal and the Eastern States.

16. *Commendations.*—During the year under report the police force as a whole maintained its high reputation for efficiency and loyalty.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar desires to express his appreciation of the excellent work done by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. C. McDowell and Mr. C. T. Brett, and has noted with pleasure the commendations earned by the officers named in the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette.*

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

R. E. RUSSELL,

Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 3313-P.

Dated Patna, the 11th October 1939.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar for information with reference to his letter no. 5352-A, dated the 13th May, 1939.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

P. N. TANDON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 3313-P.

Dated Patna, the 11th October 1939.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information and guidance.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

P. N. TANDON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 3313-P.

Dated Patna, the 11th October 1939.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Information, Bihar, with the request that the widest publicity may be given in the important newspapers in the province.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

P. N. TANDON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

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